OL. 76 NO. 5

Two of the South's brand-
new textile manufacturing
units, Greenwood's Harris
Plant and Graniteville's
Gregg Plant, are pictured
and described this month.

L.U.N.C.
Commerce R. R.

textile bulletin

MAY • 1950

MAY 25 1950

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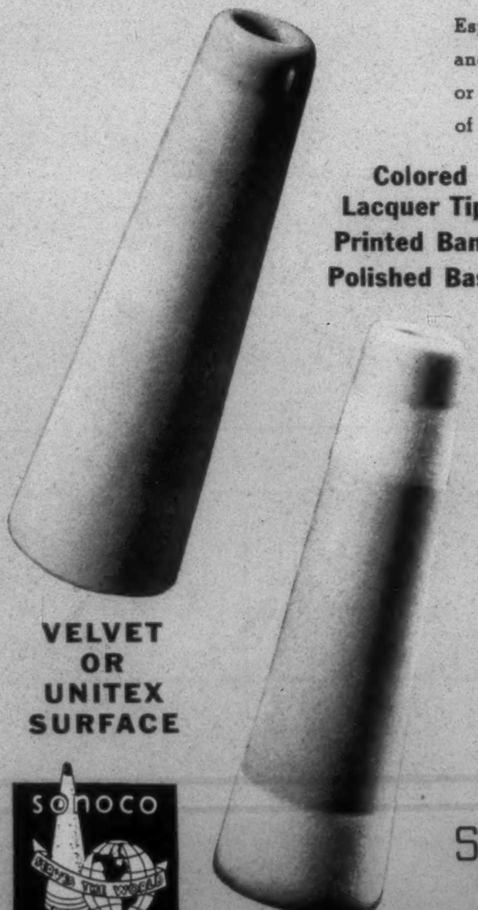
TEXTILE BULLETIN is published monthly by Clark Publishing Co., 218 West Morehead St., Charlotte 2, N. C. Subscription $1.50 per year in advance, $3 for three years. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

SERVING THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY SINCE 1899

SONOCO 3° 30′ CONE

Especially designed and most practical for winding Rayon, Nylon and other filament yarns—for delivery to the knitting machine or for magazine creeling . . . The 3° 30′ is available in lengths of 6, 6¾ and 7 inches and in light, medium and heavy weights.



Colored Lacquer Tips
Printed Bands
Polished Bases

VELVET OR UNITEX SURFACE

sonoco
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EVERYTHING IN TEXTILE PAPER CARRIERS

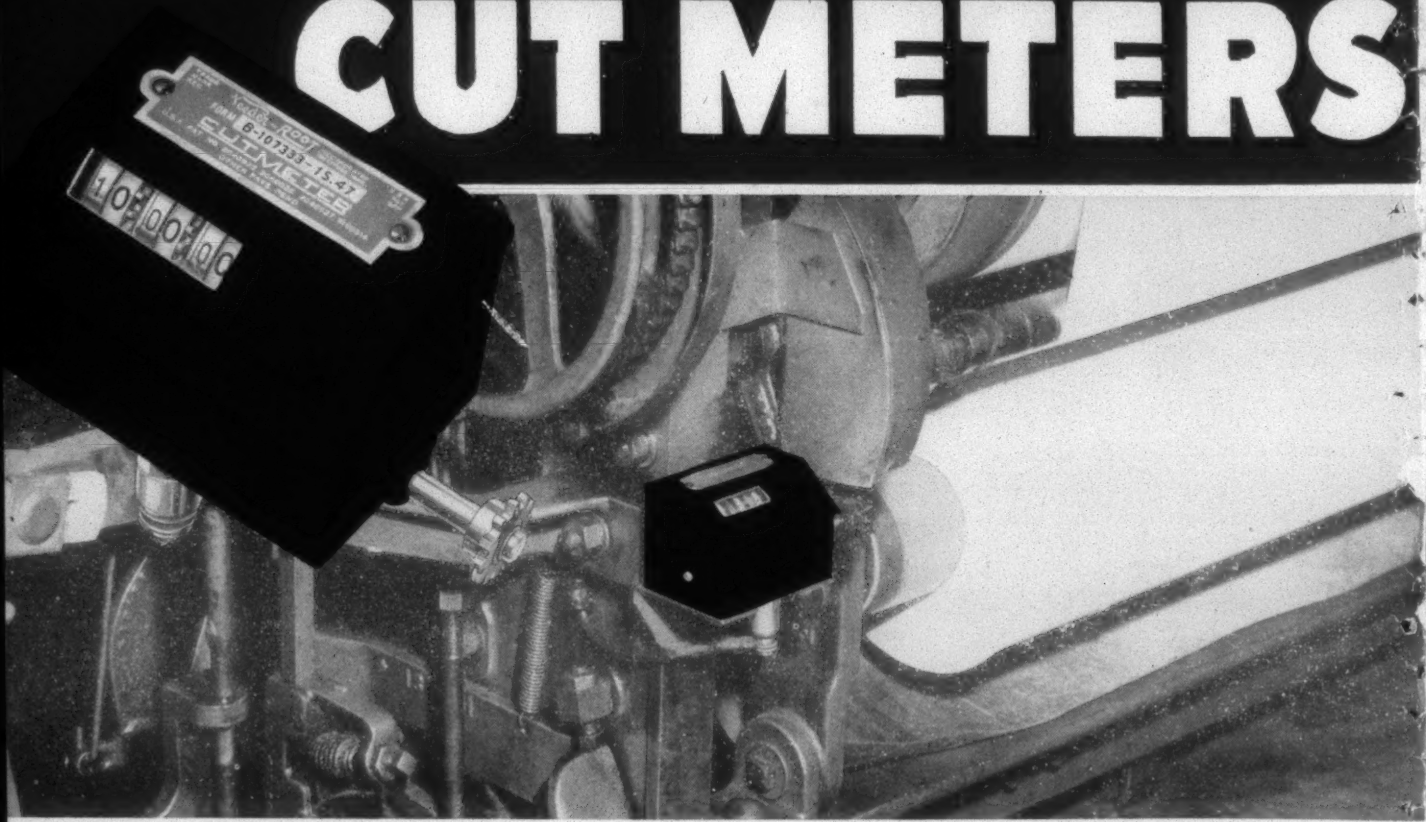
SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

BRANTFORD ONT. HARTSVILLE S. C. MYSTIC CONN.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

Get Uniform Cuts with...

VEEDER-ROOT CUT METERS



VEEDER-ROOT CUT METERS "remember" the pre-set length of cut. And when that length has been woven, they signal the news to the doffer . . . meanwhile leaving the weavers free from worry, so that they can give closer attention to weaving.

What's more, Veeder-Root Cut Meters help you to save on seconds, waste, and production . . . enable you to eliminate cut marks and creases . . . and to simplify inventory control. Have a Veeder-Root Field Engineer show you all the many benefits of Cut Meters, *which extend all the way from warping to weaving.* Get in touch with the nearest Veeder-Root office.

World's Most Complete Line of Textile Counters

In Canada: Veeder-Root of Canada, Ltd., 955 St. James Street, Montreal 3
In Great Britain: Veeder-Root Ltd., Kilspindie Rd., Dundee, Scotland

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HARTFORD 2, CONNECTICUT • GREENVILLE, SO. CAROLINA

"Counting House of the Textile Industry"

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HANK COUNTERS

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LINEAR COUNTERS

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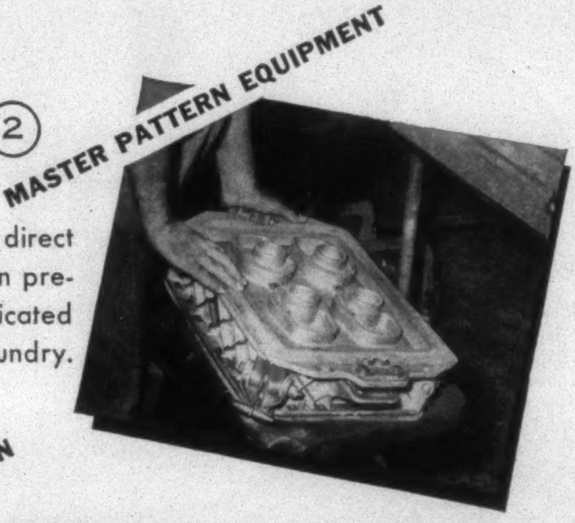
KNITTING COUNTERS

Why DRAPER CAMS ARE BEST

It takes textile engineers with a lot of "know-how" to produce harness cams. Our harness cams are designed by the same engineers who developed the world famous Draper looms.



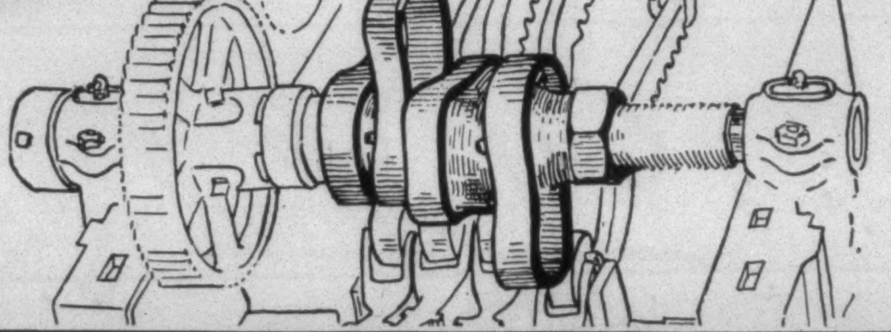
Accurate cam contours are achieved by direct transfer from the designer's drawings. Then precision-made aluminum match plates are fabricated by master patternmakers for use in the foundry.

Continuous laboratory tests insure the constant quality of Draper iron.

The three Draper warehouses are now stocking the most popular types of harness cams and, in the case of special cams, a rush priority system has been set up to assure rapid delivery.

Draper Masterweave Cams are the best because they are designed by experience

GIVE YOU PRECISION HARNESS CAMS



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HOPEDALE MASSACHUSETTS U. S. A.

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at a pretty package!

YOUR PRODUCT DESERVES ATTRACTIVE WRAPPING OR PACKAGING . . .

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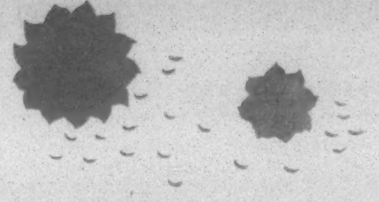
DILPACO

PAPER COMPANY



Prints that take to the sun...

DU PONT VAT COLOR pastes for printing cotton and rayon offer the best all-round fastness obtainable. These colors resist laundering and sunlight . . . help assure customer satisfaction.

Why not investigate Du Pont PONSOL* and LEUCOSOL* colors (anthraquinone-type dyes) and SULFANTHRENE* colors (thioindigoid-type dyes). Our Technical Staff will be glad to work with you. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Dyestuffs Div., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

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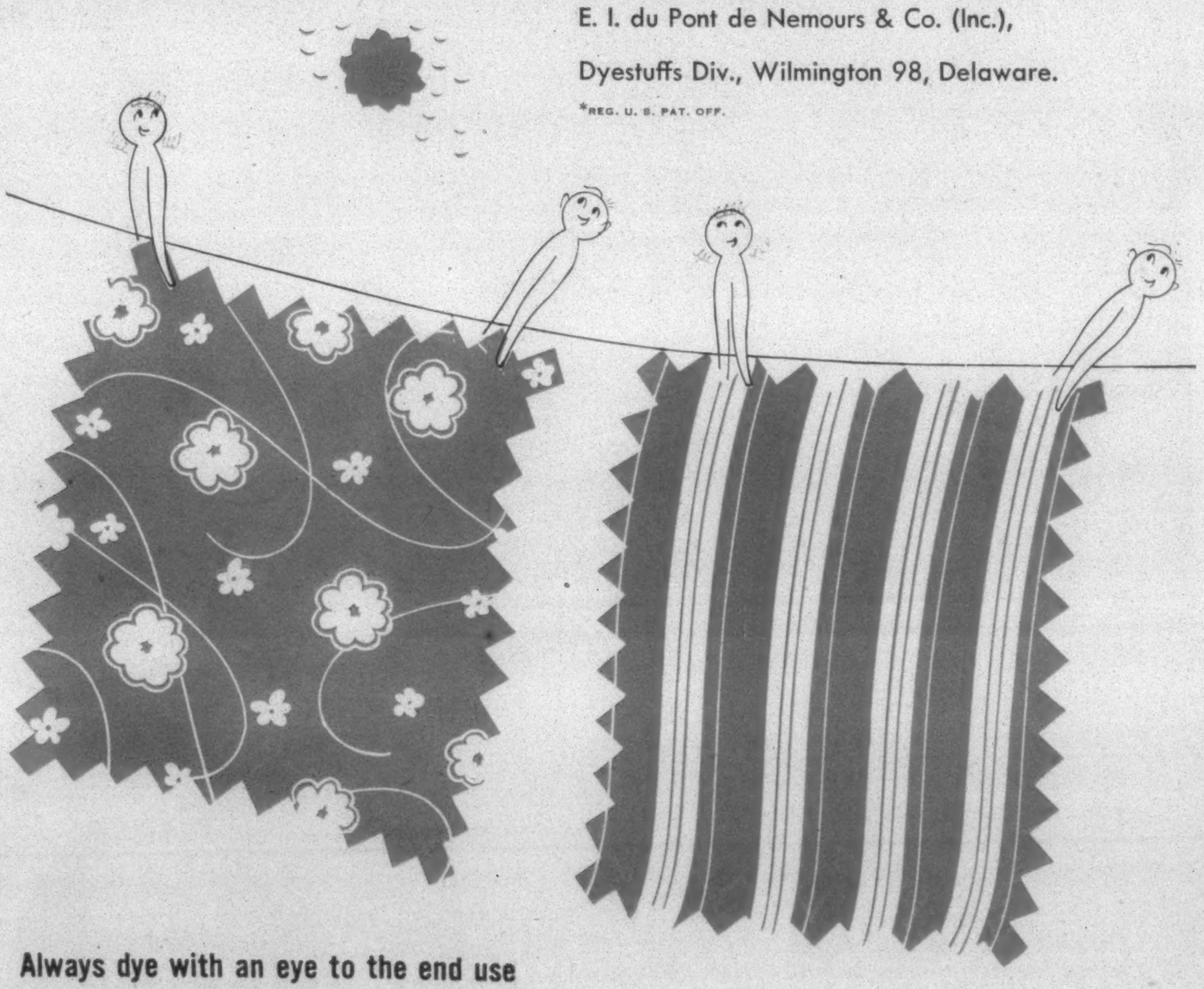

Always dye with an eye to the end use

Du Pont Dyestuffs

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Are you using the best starches for your purpose?*

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CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
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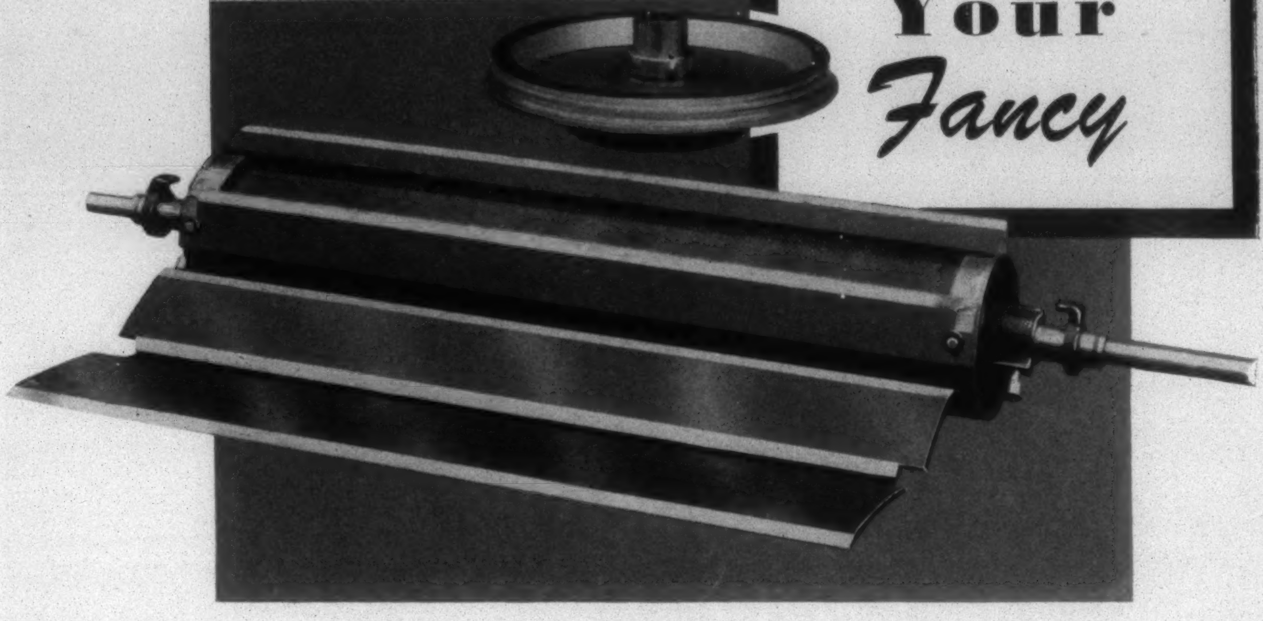
To Suit Your *Fancy*



When carding synthetics use this new improved Gossett Card Fancy

GOSSETT is now manufacturing a new precision-built Card Fancy, machined to your specifications and tolerances. The extra long spring steel wire fillets are guaranteed to fluff all synthetic fibers from the card cylinder thus enabling the doffer to pick them off evenly.

ELIMINATE LUMPS AND FLAKES

The improved and tested GOSSETT Card Fancy fluffs the synthetic fibers so well that the doffer will pull off and make as good a sliver as you have ever seen. There will be no more excess loading on the cylinder when you install GOSSETT'S proven Card Fancy.

GOSSETT CAN NOW ACCEPT YOUR SPECIAL ORDERS

After many weeks of research and testing, GOSSETT is now ready to accept and fill your special orders for the Card Fancy . . . . . machined to your specifications.

Write today for complete information

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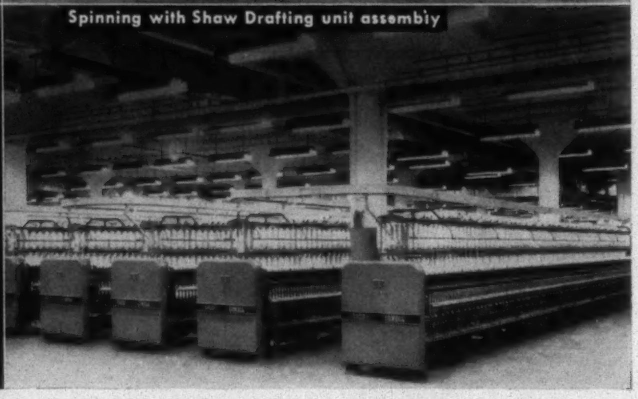
GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

MILLION YARDS A WEEK!

Controlled Draft Drawing

FS-2 Roving

An ENVIABLE ACCOMPLISHMENT *reported by* Dominion Textile Co., Ltd.


Spinning with Shaw Drafting unit assembly

"Our production at the Magog Plant has risen to the point where the million-yards-a-week quota has been passed, an achievement which puts our production at Magog ahead of any other mill in Canada."

The Magog Plant is an outstanding example of a full-scale Saco-Lowellizing program which continued this mill in its already strong, strategic competitive position. They consolidate their earnings and profits by

- high production per man hour
- low level of maintenance cost, and
- high efficiency in operation

Before undertaking this important improvement and expansion program, the Engineering Department of Dominion Textile Company made an exhaustive investigation of all available carding and spinning equipment. We are proud that they selected our Controlled Draft Drawing, FS-2 Roving, and Spinning with Shaw Drafting unit assembly.

By concentrating on Saco-Lowell's controlled draft equipment, mills avoid the dangers of untried theories and expensive experimentation.

It's wise to **SACO-LOWELLize!**

SACO-LOWELL engineers are available for consultation by your engineering staff. Address our nearest Sales Office.

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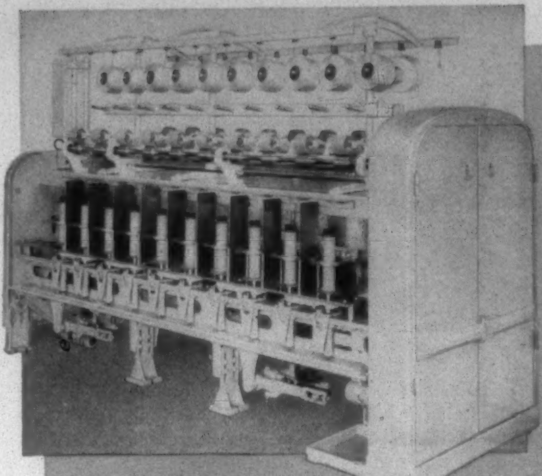
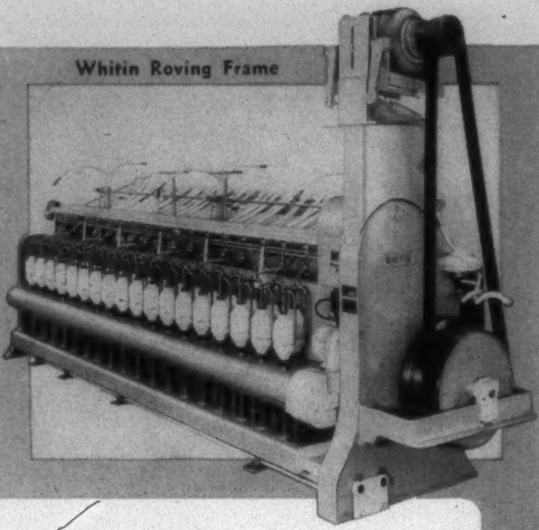


Model "C-6" Twister

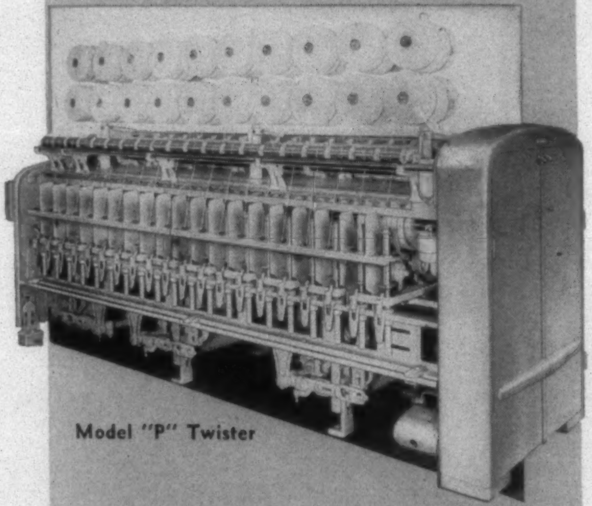


Whitin Roving Frame

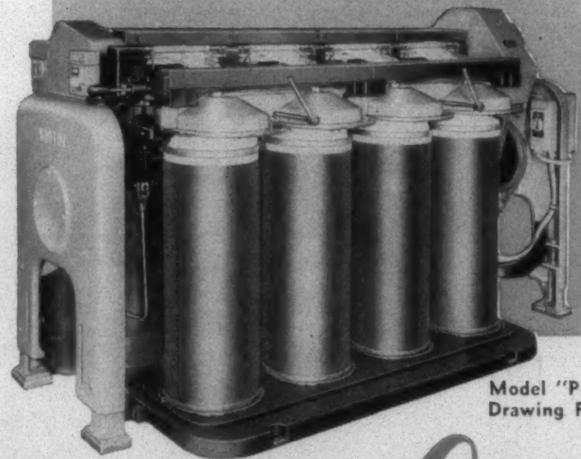
Let's Talk Business

At the American Textile Machinery Exhibition you saw in operation new machines which Whitin has been developing and perfecting for many years. You saw the improved quality of the output of these machines . . . their increased speeds . . . their versatility in handling the entire range of natural and synthetic fibers.

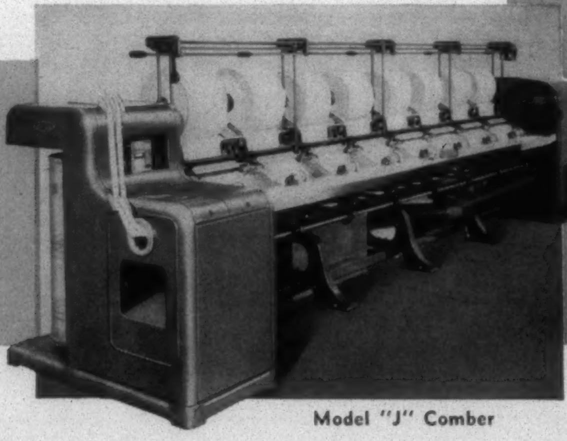
The thing that vitally concerns you is what these machines can do to increase efficiency in *your* mill. Your Whitin representative will be glad to analyse the production of your present equipment . . . to show you how these Whitin machines can mean increased profits for you. This really is the time to talk business!



Model "P" Twister



Model "P-2E"
Drawing Frame



Model "J" Comber

Write today for folders giving complete information on any one or all of these new Whitin machines.

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

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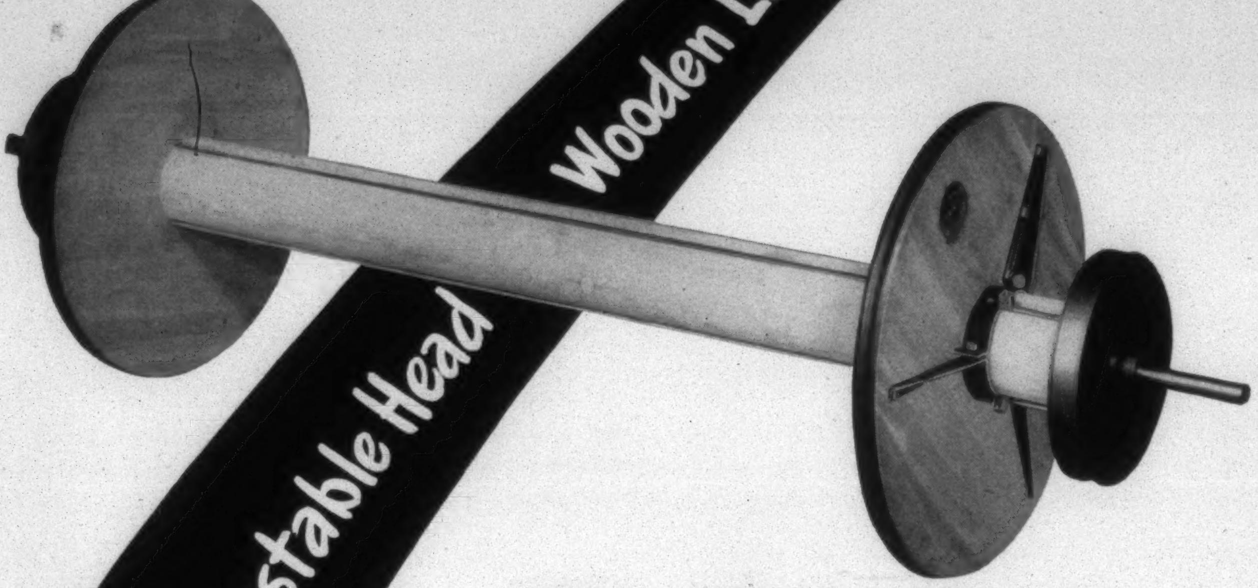
The Beam that's on the beam!



VARIABLE WIDTH — minimizes stock of beams.

MORE EVEN WARPS — due to 1-pc. heads.

LESS WARP CHANGING — 25% to 30% more yarn on beam.

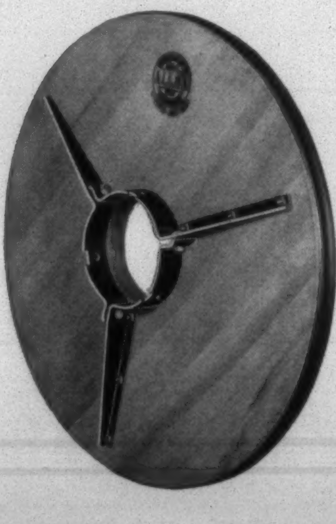
Allen Wooden Loom Beams with Allen Adjustable Wooden Heads are the right combination for Quality and Economy. They make more even warps because the one-piece heads avoid the uneven tensions and pressures of two-piece units.

The variable width permits any width warp on standard looms with a minimum stock of beams. The patented ply construction heads are lighter in weight than metal, while their resiliency is proof against bending out of alignment.

REQUEST CATALOG

Adjustable Heads up to 32" dia.

Heads up to 32" diameter are available, increasing beam capacity 25% to 30%, and giving substantial savings in handling cost. (Can be purchased to fit your existing beams, replacing smaller heads).



ALLEN
COMPANY
High Speed Warper Beams
Wooden Warper Beam Heads
Adjustable Wooden Loom
Beam Heads

Allen High Speed Warper
and Creel for all fibres

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50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

CARLTON OLIVER
502 Unity Street
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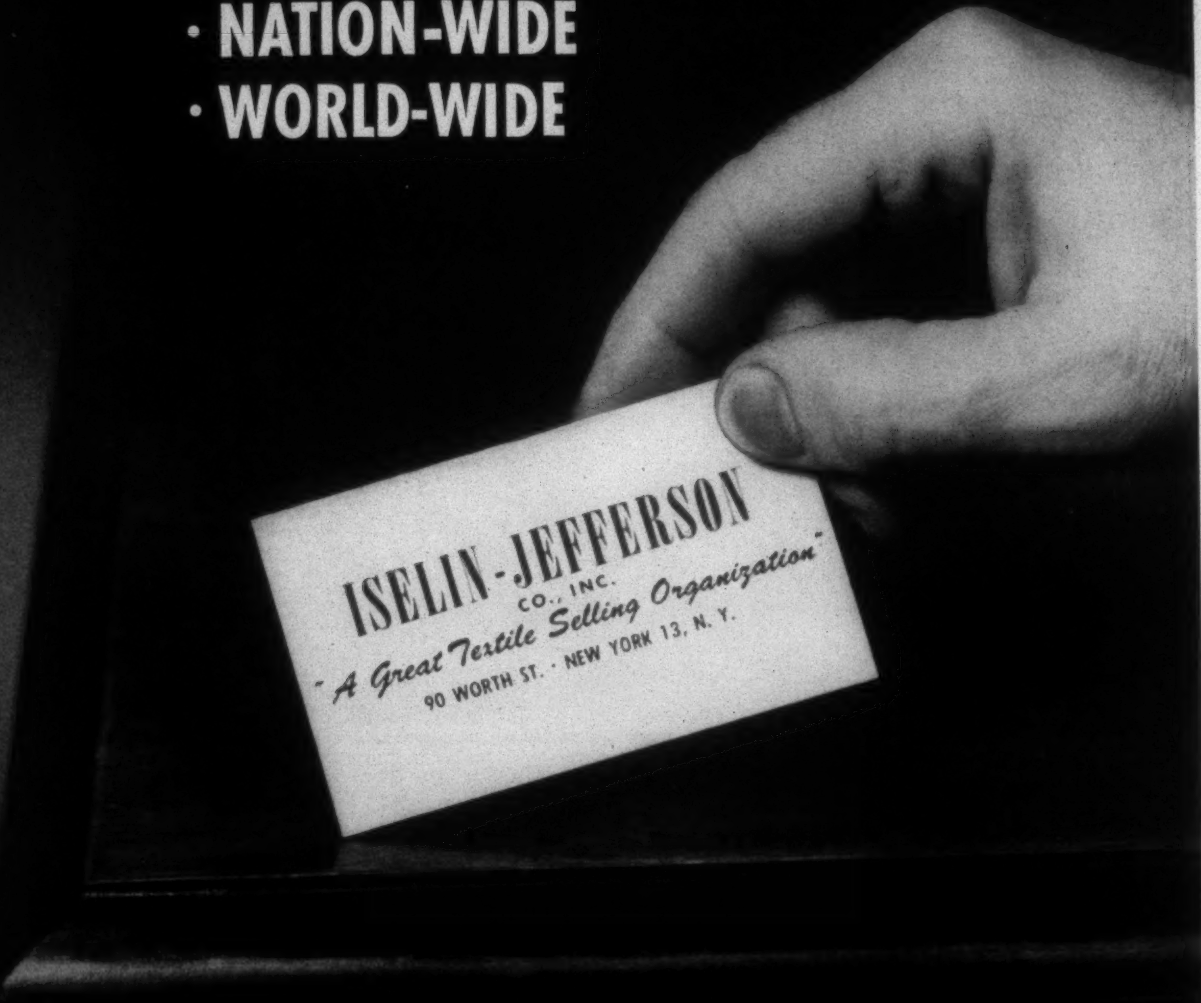
GOOD WARPS ARE MADE ON GOOD BEAMS

WHEREVER TEXTILES ARE SOLD

- NATION-WIDE
- WORLD-WIDE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CO., INC.
"A Great Textile Selling Organization"
90 WORTH ST. · NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

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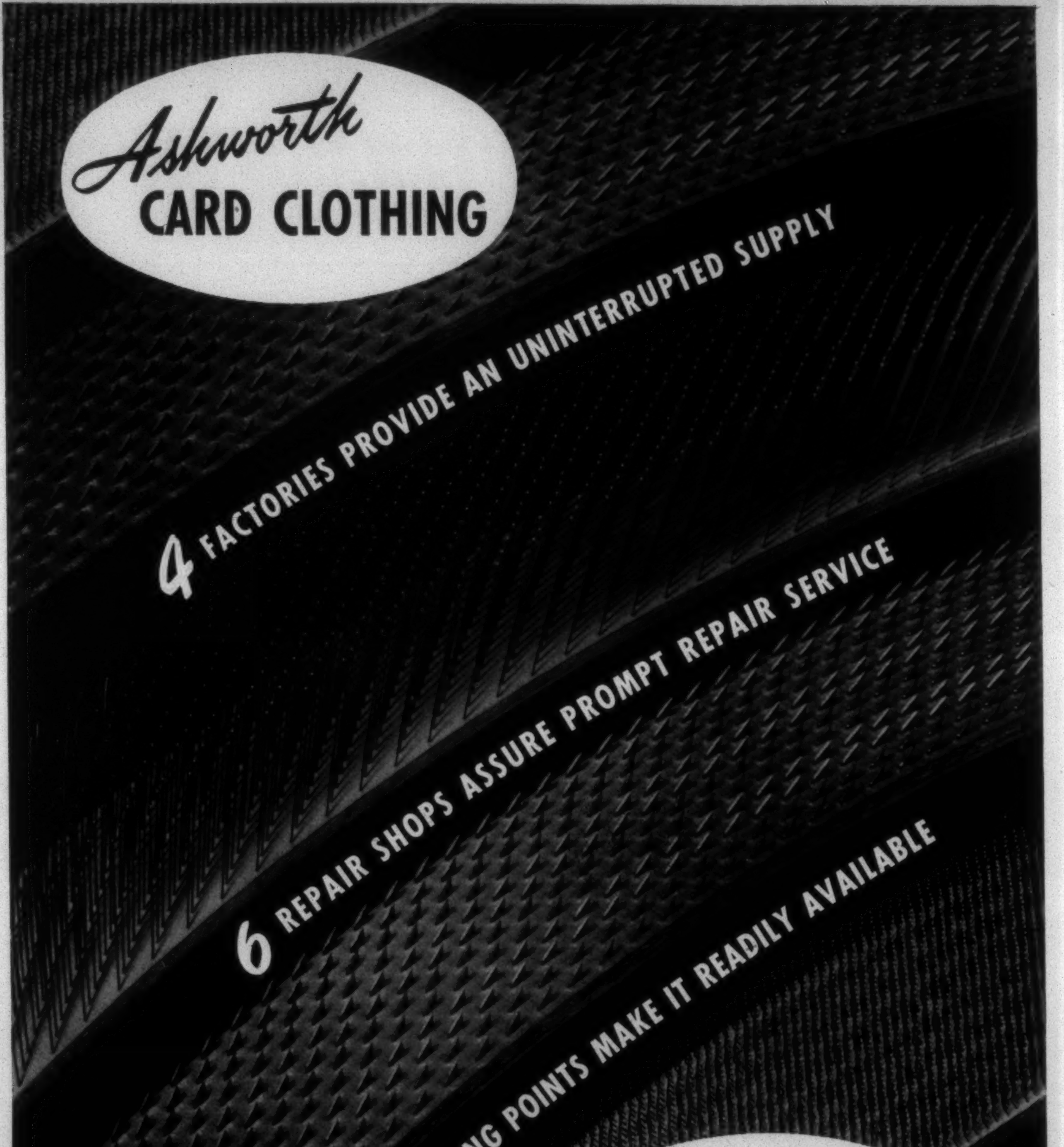
4 FACTORIES PROVIDE AN UNINTERRUPTED SUPPLY
6 REPAIR SHOPS ASSURE PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE
7 DISTRIBUTING POINTS MAKE IT READILY AVAILABLE

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CARD CLOTHING

Ashworth surveys and advisory service help you to get the most for your money. Ask us about them.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.
American Card Clothing Co.
(Woolen Division)

Fall River*†‡ Worcester*‡ Philadelphia*†‡ Charlotte†‡ Greenville*†‡ Atlanta†‡ Dallas†‡ (Textile Supply Co.)
*Factory †Repair Shop ‡Distributing Point

Reduce Costs!
Increase Production!
Improve Products!

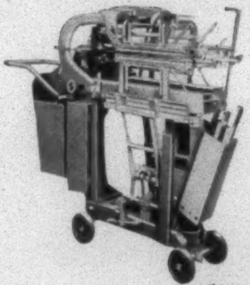
BARBER COLMAN

The Automatic Spooler, above, winds yarn from the spinning bobbins onto cheeses at 1200 yards per minute, and cleans out all gouts and slubs.

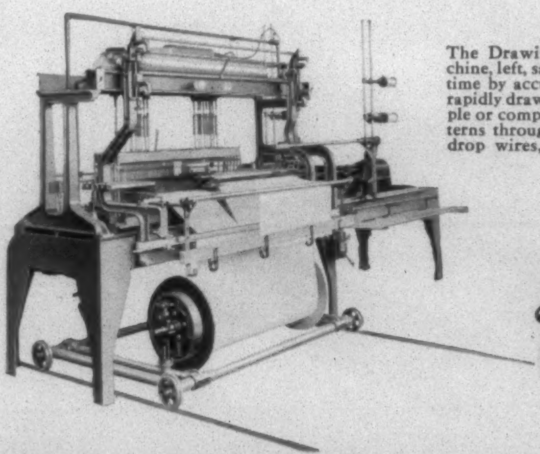
BARBER-COLMAN TEXTILE MACHINES

This equipment can reduce textile mill costs by reducing waste, by saving time and needless labor, and by improvements in the performance of following operations. Production can be increased because of the greater speed and efficiency of the machines, because losses are reduced by better yarn handling, and because of greater productivity for a given floor space. Mill products will be better goods as a result of maintenance of original yarn quality, cleaner yarn, and reduction of seconds.

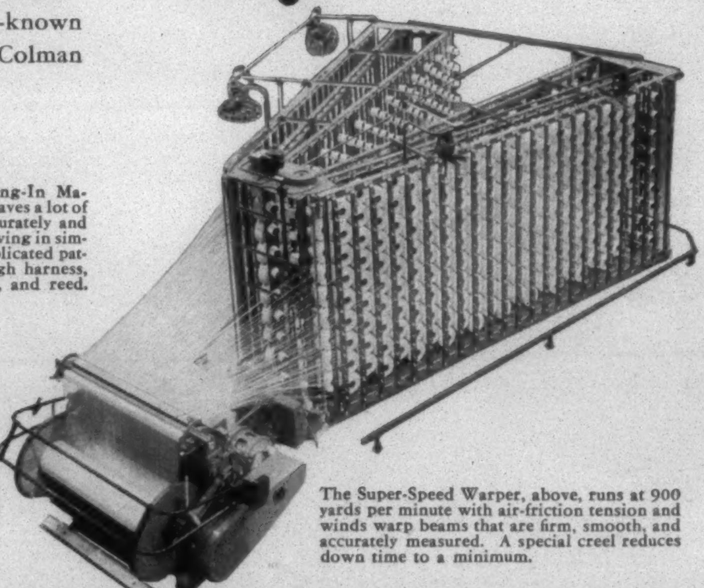
Barber-Colman Textile Machines are important factors in the successful operation of hundreds of well-known mills, both large and small. Consult your Barber-Colman representative for potentialities of application.



The Portable Warp Tying Machine, left, ties in new warp directly at the loom, reducing down time, saving space, eliminating regaiting, and providing maximum versatility.



The Drawing-In Machine, left, saves a lot of time by accurately and rapidly drawing in simple or complicated patterns through harness, drop wires, and reed.



The Super-Speed Warper, above, runs at 900 yards per minute with air-friction tension and winds warp beams that are firm, smooth, and accurately measured. A special creel reduces down time to a minimum.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND MUNICH, GERMANY

CUT COSTS • INCREASE EFFICIENCY STEP UP PRODUCTION

With Sheet Metal Parts of PROVEN QUALITY

Made and Delivered with DEPENDABLE SERVICE

Production profits from beginning to end are yours—*if* your preparatory machinery is geared for efficient, economical volume production. One of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants is prepared to help you do just that. Through the years this organization has earned a reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service. You will find that this kind of special knowledge and experience applied to your maintenance problems will make an important contribution to continuous, profitable production.

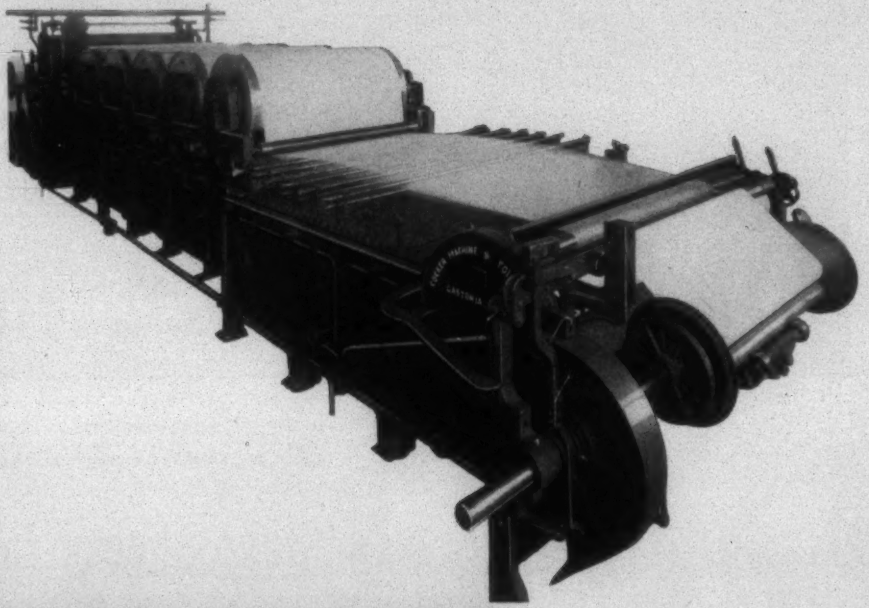
Simply write, wire or phone

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

The Cocker 9-Cylinder Slasher is as superior in operation and results to the old-fashioned two- and three-cylinder types as a six-cylinder automobile is to a two-lunger.

the Cocker 9-Cylinder High Speed Slasher



Just a Few of our Special Features are Listed below

for Cotton Spuns Filaments and other Yarns

- Large all Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Size Box.
- All Stainless Steel Cylinders with Rotary Packless Joints (Cylinders 30″ diameter).
- Graduated Drive permitting of going from High Speed to crawl speed without overrun of beams and from crawl speed to high speed without strain or jerk on the yarn.
- Patented Automatic Friction Control permitting operations at high speeds without heating of friction.
- Finger tip control of tension on yarn.
- Push Button Control.
- Syphon Condensate Removal with individual trap on each cylinder.
- All moving parts fully ball bearing.
- Heavy machined cast iron frame eliminating vibration at high speed.
- Instant speed changes to 90 yards per minute.
- Counter clocks measuring yarn as it enters Size Box and as it is taken up on loom beam permitting instant calculating of stretch.
- Complete with Cut Marker, Cut Marker Indicator, Speed Tachometer, Combs and Comb Adjustments, Motor and Steam Fittings.
- A complete Machine for making quality warps efficiently and economically.

Cocker Machine and Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.

WORLD'S LARGEST DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF COMPLETE WARP PREPARATORY EQUIPMENT

WE DECIDED TO MAKE THE BEST SHEETS

FOUR YEARS AGO WE BROKE GROUND AT GRACE, S. C., FOR THE COUNTRY'S BEST BLEACHERY, SO WE COULD MAKE THE COUNTRY'S BEST SHEETS AND PILLOWCASES. HERE IS THE COMPLETED BLEACHERY, AND HERE IS PROOF THAT WE NOW MAKE THE BEST SHEETS.

"Best Sheets for Wear"– "Best Sheets for Appearance"

. . . says famous research organization

All makes of sheets were recently purchased from retail stores by an independent research organization and tested in their laboratory. This organization is so independent that we did not know the test was going on until the results were published. They are so independent, they won't let us use their name. The sheets which topped the test were made by The Springs Cotton Mills and finished at the Grace Bleachery. They did not even have our label on them, but were sold under different brand names. You can buy them under these brand names but if you want to make sure of getting the best for your money, ask for them under the SPRINGMAID label. They are now available to your local store.

When we finish the addition at Grace, it will be the biggest bleachery in the world, unless Elliott Springs isn't the biggest fool in the textile industry and someone else makes a bid for the title by building a bigger one.

SPRINGS MILLS

200 Church Street, New York 13, N. Y.
Atlanta • Chicago • Dallas • Los Angeles • St. Louis

Many people will remember the stories of ELLIOTT WHITE SPRINGS *which appeared in* "LIBERTY," "RED BOOK" *and* "COSMOPOLITAN." *Later they were published in book form but the plates were destroyed in the London blitz, and they are no longer available. He has taken twenty-one of the best stories and published them in* "CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN," *together with a new chapter on how to lose friends and antagonize people, how to write advertisements, and how to build cotton mills. If your local store cannot supply you, send a dollar to us and we will send you a copy.*

He has also designed a sport shirt with 16 SPRINGMAID *girls printed in 6 colors on* SPRINGMAID *broadcloth. It is made small, medium, large, and extra large. Send us $3.00, and we will mail you one postpaid in the United States. Children's age sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 are available for $1.25 each.*

"Our Boy Made It, Ma!"

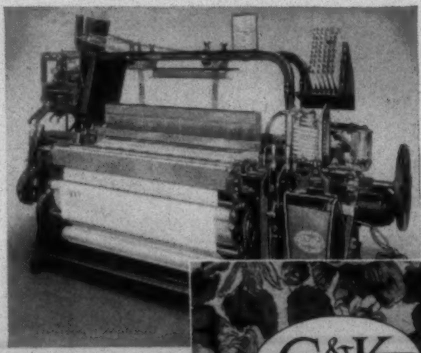
Here's How "Selective Cross-Breeding"

produces the Big Winner in Rayon Looms!

C&K's S-6 LOOM . . . 2x1 box, bobbin-changing, with vacuum filling control for nylons, rayons, combinations or pure silks…is a highly developed thoroughbred resulting from the "cross-breeding" of desirable features of older bobbin-changing looms and newly engineered developments.

Put this loom in your weave room. "Groom" it with C&K's settings. "Saddle" it with properly prepared warp and filling. Select a "jockey" you know is suitable. Then "it's off to a win"…producing finer fabrics at higher speeds and at lower costs than you ever imagined possible.

10,000 S-6 Looms in service are writing an impressive story. Get this story in terms of *your* fabrics. Write to C&K today.



Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ALLENTOWN, PA.
CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

This "Invisible Trademark" Stands Back of the Trademarks of the World's Finest Woven Fabrics

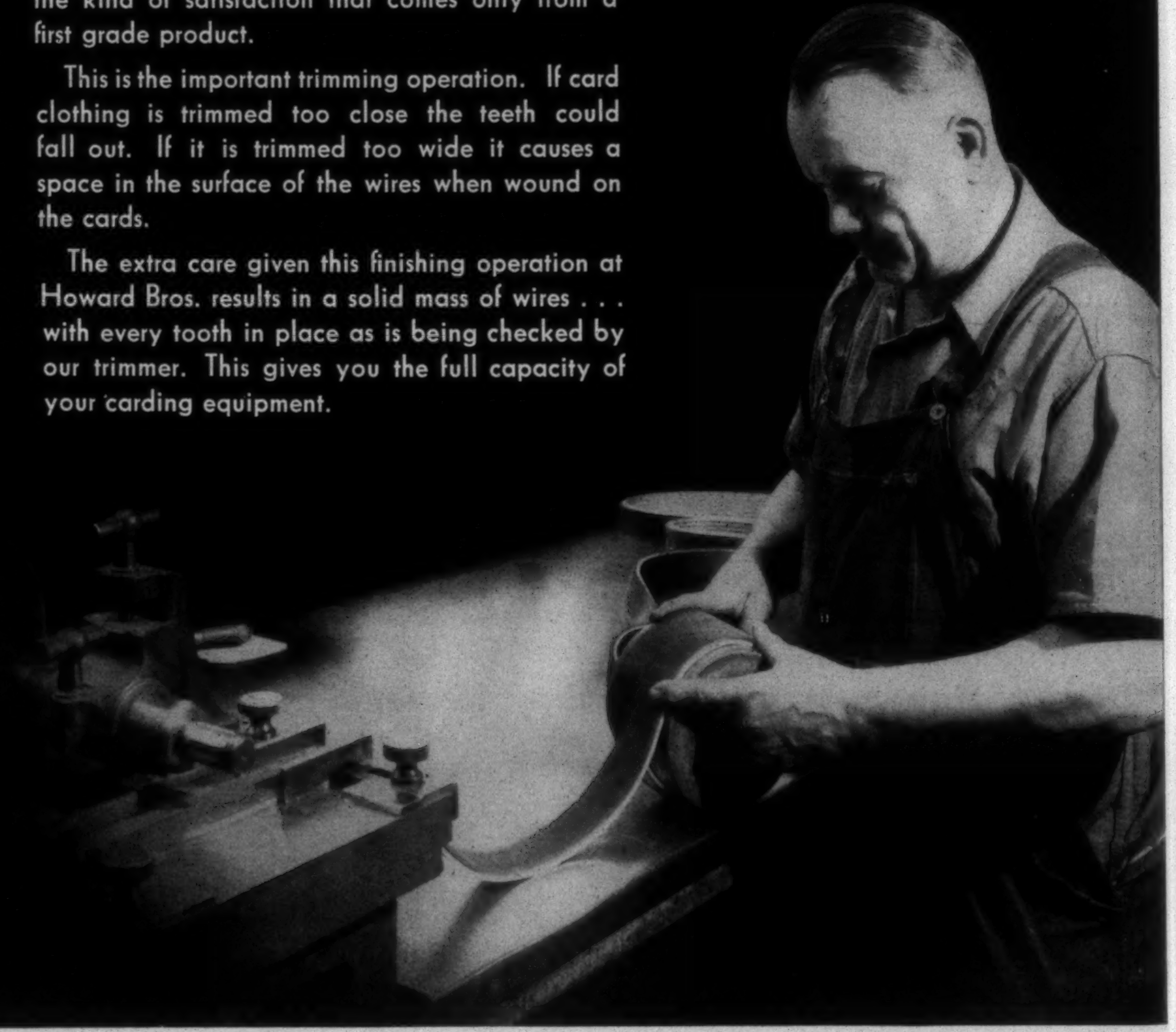
TRIM COSTS

with expertly trimmed TUFFER Card Clothing

Here you see one of the reasons why Tuffer Card Clothing goes on your cards so smoothly . . . gives the kind of satisfaction that comes only from a first grade product.

This is the important trimming operation. If card clothing is trimmed too close the teeth could fall out. If it is trimmed too wide it causes a space in the surface of the wires when wound on the cards.

The extra care given this finishing operation at Howard Bros. results in a solid mass of wires . . . with every tooth in place as is being checked by our trimmer. This gives you the full capacity of your carding equipment.



HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO. WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga. and Gastonia, N. C.

Branches: Philadelphia, Pa. and Blanco, Texas *Direct Representation in Canada* A-8

TUFFER CARD CLOTHING

IMPROVES PRODUCTION ALL ALONG THE LINE

During the past few years, H & B American Machine Company has devoted most of its research and development work to the improvement of high-draft spinning. H & B recently announced two new systems for cotton spinning: — the H & B Casablancas Super High-Draft System and the H & B Casablancas Four Roll High Draft System. Now H & B proudly presents its Casablancas S-3 System for synthetic fibers.

Developed primarily for synthetics and blends, the system is so flexible as to permit the spinning of all fibers from 1″ to 3″ in length. A Three Roll System with double aprons between the front and second lines, it features spring weighting, a new type saddle, and a cradle design with interchangeable platforms for different staple lengths. In a few minutes it is possible to change these platforms so that a frame which has been spinning staples up to 1¾″ will spin staples up to 3″;—no changing of cradles, belts, or roll settings.

Offering a drafting range of from 14″ to 40″, the H & B Casablancas S-3 System, utilizing a combination of *apron length, tensor opening* and *platform position,* assures complete fiber control, regardless of staple length.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY

Builders of Modern Textile Machinery

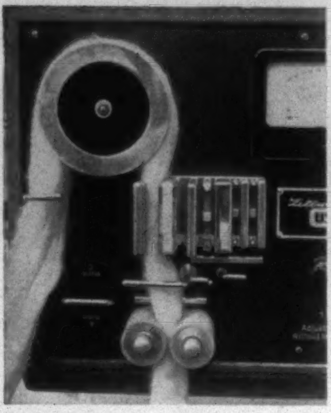
FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT DIVISION . . . PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Branch offices:
Atlanta, Ga.—815 Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.—1201 Johnston Bldg.

H&B MODERN TEXTILE MACHINERY

For Preparing and Spinning Cotton and Synthetic Fibers

Guards your quality.



Finds best machine setting . . . locates machine defects.

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Sliver
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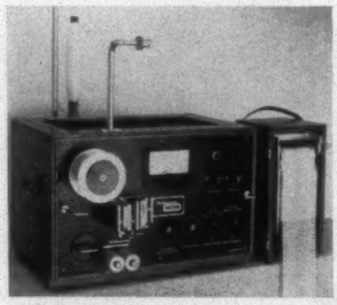

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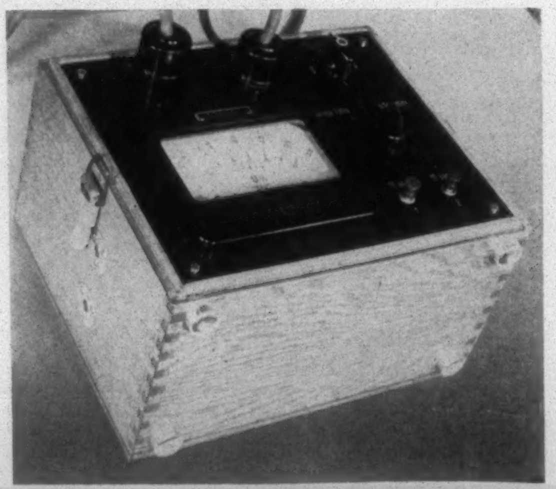

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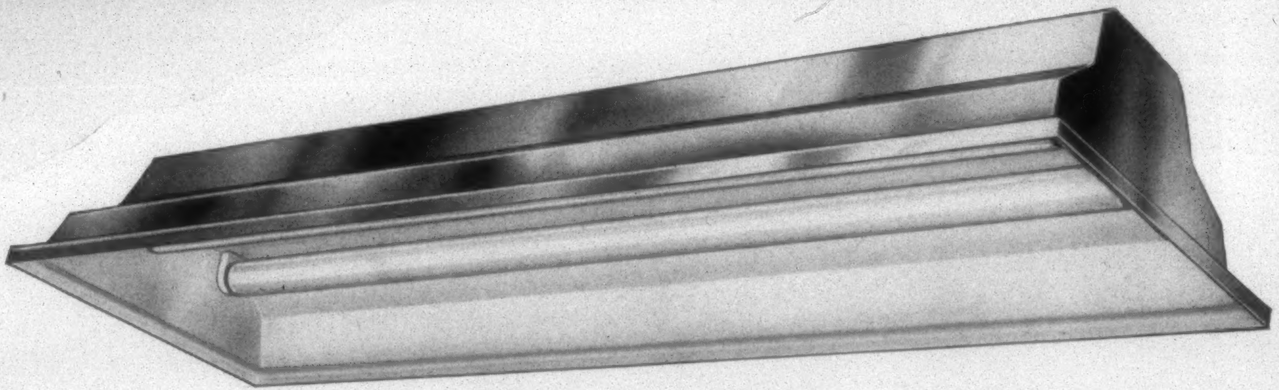

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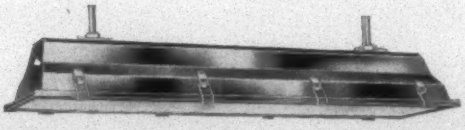

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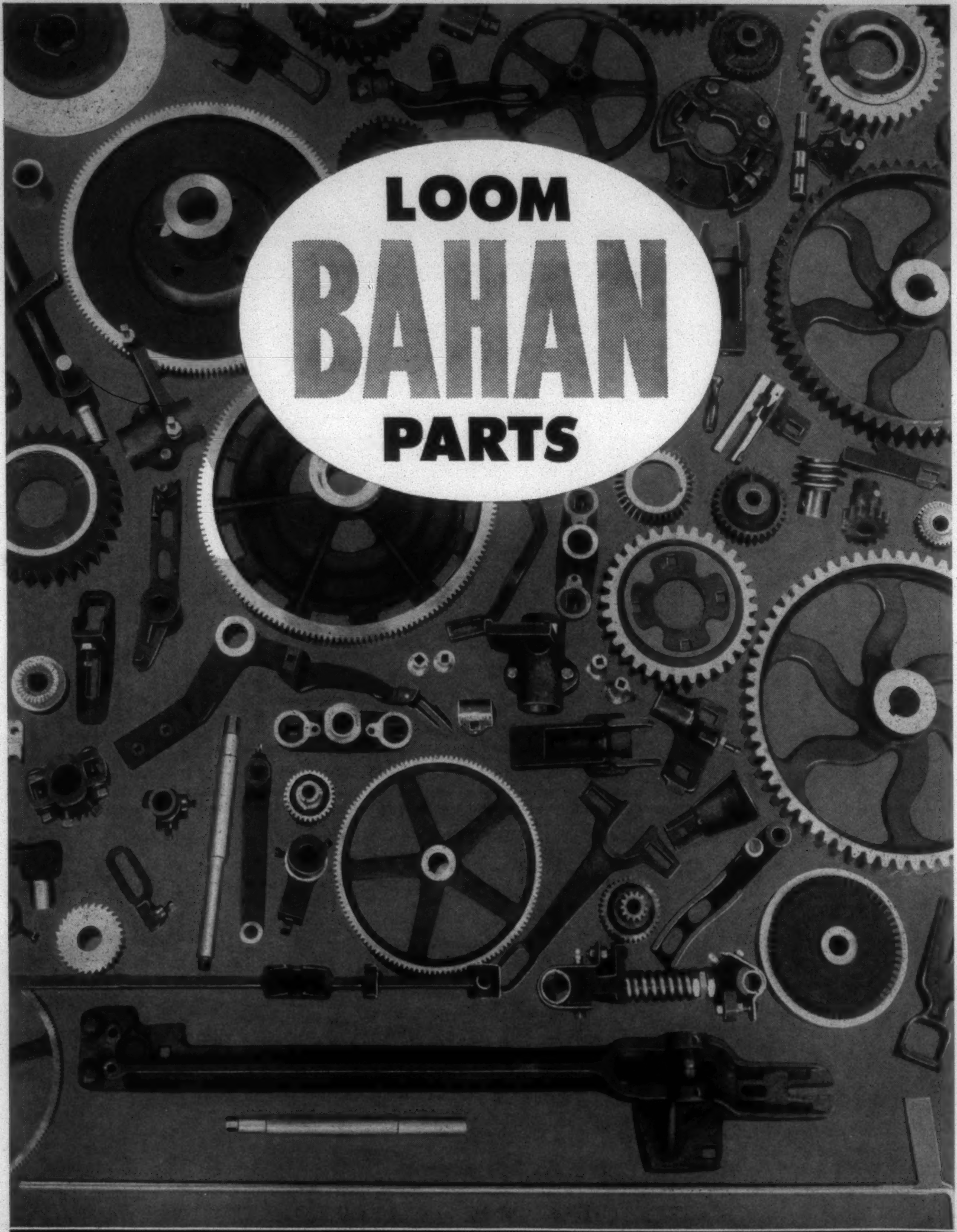

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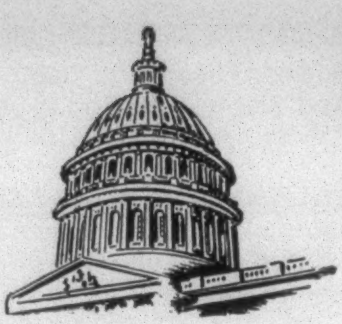


WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Truman's Western trip, hawking the big dreams and big plans of the New Deal, cast up high deficit spending and soaring public debt as the premise on which appeal to voters will be made this year. He promised doubling average family income in ten years, harnessing atomic power for the welfare of all, and a balanced budget and tax cuts "just as soon as we safely can."

Opponents say the net effect is to increase pressures for spending in this Congress far above budget requests, and to invite unions to start a fifth round of wage increases.

Economy-minded Senate and House members do not believe Truman fully realizes the purport of things he's advocating. His utterances are called reckless, with no seeming conception that, with government waste, soaring costs and spiraling wages, family incomes can be doubled in much less than ten years without a cent added to actual buying power.

Many Democrats and Republicans see a trend toward a bursting inflation bubble, either through high prices or strikes. They think Truman, who built up inflation through price subsidies and "come and get it" wage boosts, believes Congress can be whipped into continuing price controls and allowing wage increases and inflation losses to be taken out of profits.

Truman is going along with his economic planners on the contention that high farm income without towering costs and surpluses can be retained only by tight government production controls. But his leaders in Congress know the public is aroused over today's prices, and are wondering how they can be brought down without snatching the rug from under the whole wage and price control structure.

Truth is that there has not been either careful study or expert testimony on how deep-seated inflation is, or how it can be checked without a sharp and painful downward spiral. If a bust comes before the November election, House and Senate members do not want to be blamed for it.

Federal Reserve officials are concerned over the growing volume of personal debt. They feel the future is being too heavily mortgaged, and fear for consumer spending, especially if strikes increase idleness.

Truman met his most smashing defeat since 1948 in the refusal of the Senate, 53 to 30, to put the independent office of

General Counsel under N.L.R.B. Chances of the Taft-Hartley Law being repealed, or even materially amended, were made remote indeed.

Southern senators are confident of enough strength to defeat efforts to pass F.E.P.C. in this session. Strangely enough, the urge for passage comes not so much from Negroes as from alien groups, especially Jewish, German, Polish and Mexican segments. Main areas of the urge are from New York to Chicago, and along the Mexican border.

Magnitude of Pepper's defeat in Florida surprised every House and Senate member; many called it the outstanding event of 1950. "Dixie has sure hitched up its galluses and is on the march," said one awe-struck Ohioan.

Pepper's downfall is the more impressive in the fact that Truman aides, New Deal columnists and commentators, labor goons and Negro equality advocates, threw everything they had at Smathers. Truman claimed neutrality, but he knew Pepper's defeat would be a smashing set-back for his 21 remaining campaign promises.

Two days after Pepper's defeat, Kefauver (D., Tenn.) rushed to join Southerners lined up to filibuster against F.E.P.C. It was the first time he had joined them. Graham (D., N. C.), one of the signed authors of Truman's F.E.P.C. plan, is now the only remaining Southern adherent.

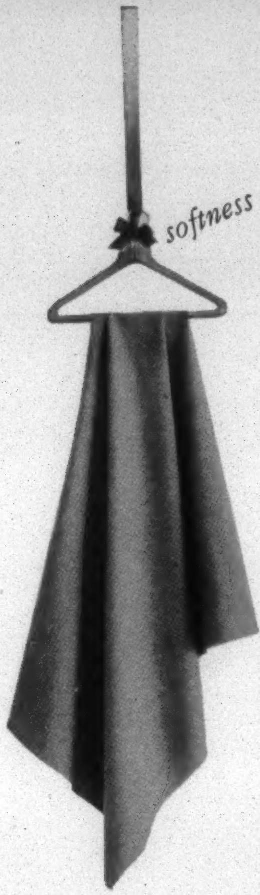
Truman has lost control of tax legislation. Net cut in excise taxes will exceed $1 billion, and not more than $250 million of the cut will be made up in new taxes. A veto of the excise cut is likely.

"Operation Dixie" went down probably to complete collapse when Baldanzi retired as its chief in order to retain his job as executive vice-president of C.I.O. textile workers. Bitter opposition of Union President Rieve to him was on the claim he didn't give enough time to the union. Real cause is said to be in failure to organize in the South.

Truman's economic planners are urging him to resist tax cuts in all forms. He's been told such cuts leave business expansion to private hands; the planners want to direct expansion by government order, and, if needed, government spending projects.

Whether a taxpayer eats peanuts or not, he's paying his share of $34 million for them this year. It comes in federal support of peanut prices. Growers are paid 90 per cent of parity price for those which they cannot sell. Last year taxpayers paid out $25 million in this way, but this year an increased acreage is allowed.

Truman's move to transfer R.F.C. to the Commerce Department will serve to cover up a lot of "political lending" since the war that's not paying off. Fact is that R.F.C. has outlived its usefulness unless it goes into lending in competition with banks. Socialist-minded New Dealers want to put it in this field.



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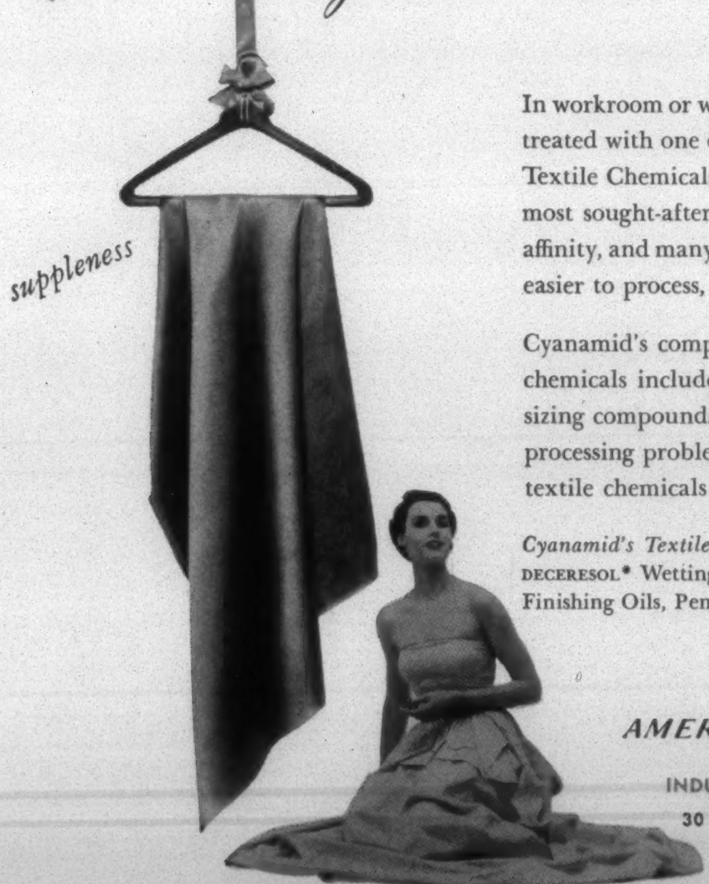

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the bulletin board

Questions, answers, comments and other material submitted by the readers for use in this column should be addressed to Editors, TEXTILE BULLETIN, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C. All material will be edited properly before publication.

THE INVENTORS' WORLD

Sirs:

. . . Read the "Weaver's Dream" illustration on Page 68 of the February TEXTILE BULLETIN. I am sending you a recent copy of our plant magazine [*The Blender*] which on Page 14 shows our "Saf-T-Wayst Disposal" which we believe is an earth-shaking addition to the machinery world.

Bill Woodruff, Research Chemist
Martinsville Nylon Plant
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Martinsville, Va.

¶ Layout of the "Saf-T-Wayst Disposal" is reproduced below; and to be serious for a moment about "A Weaver's Dream," there is a complete story about the new filament rayon Harris Plant of Greenwood Mills in the Warp Preparation & Weaving section of this issue.—*Eds.*

REMINISCENT

Sirs:

I have been so busy the first part of this year that I haven't had time to read your paper closely, but I make a rule not to throw one away without reading it, so I have just read the January number, which contains your editorial on the conditions in 1900. In 1897 the writer went to work in a cotton mill, grinding cards of the same description that you gave [Foss & Peevy stationary flat cards] and they were doing much better carding than we are getting today on the average card. I was raised on a farm and I remember very distinctly that in 1892 my father sold cotton for three cents a pound; of course, it was not high-grade cotton, since it had been out in the weather and was on the blue side. Your other articles in the January issue are very interesting. You are certainly giving the textile trade a lot of valuable information.

James Turner, Manager
Dominion Yarns, Ltd.
Welland, Ont., Canada

Sirs:

I read, with a great deal of interest, in the February issue of the BULLETIN your remarks about Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr. Mrs. Miller happened to be spending the night with us and I took a copy home for her to read. Both Mrs. Miller and Elizabeth [Mrs. Hunter] appreciated the article.

D. Wills Hunter, President & Treasurer
Arcade Cotton Mills
Rock Hill, S. C.

NEP CONTROL, (CON'T.)

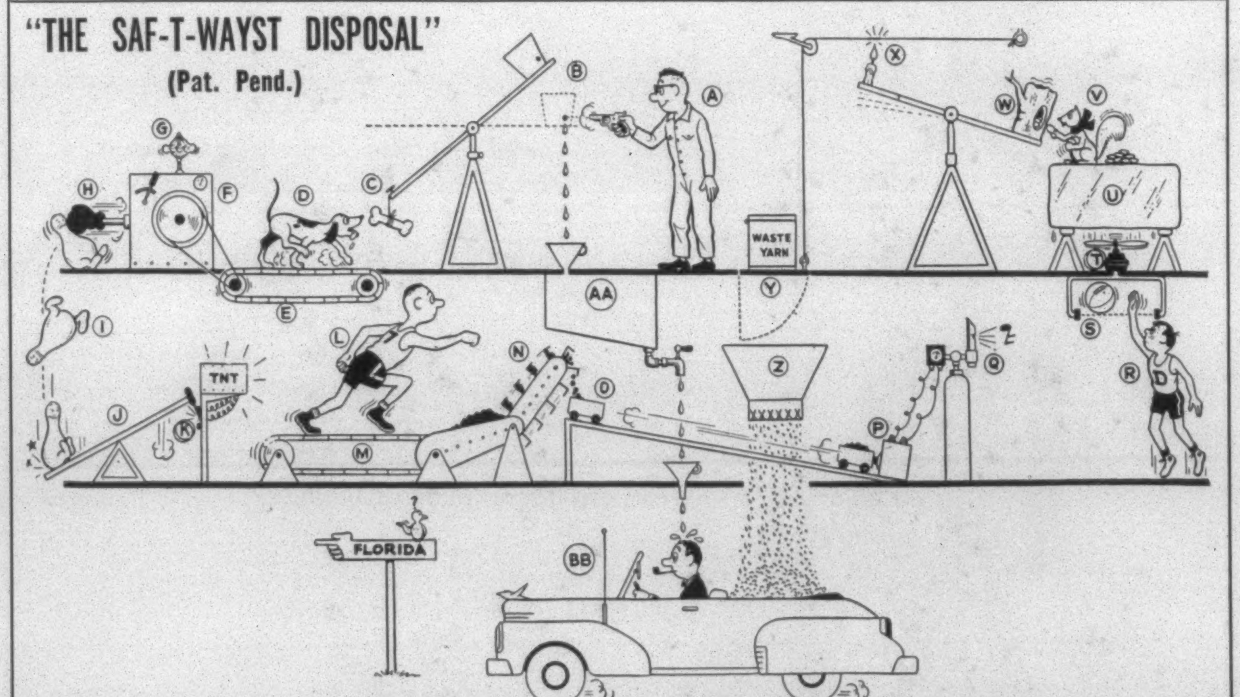
Sirs:

Concerning my article on "Developments In New Control" [February issue], I would like to request ten tear sheets or reprints of this for my files.

H. L. Loveless, Research Fellow
School of Textiles
North Carolina State College
Raleigh, N. C.

Sirs:

We have read with interest John Caughman's [general superintendent of Spartan Mills at Spartanburg, S. C.] comments on



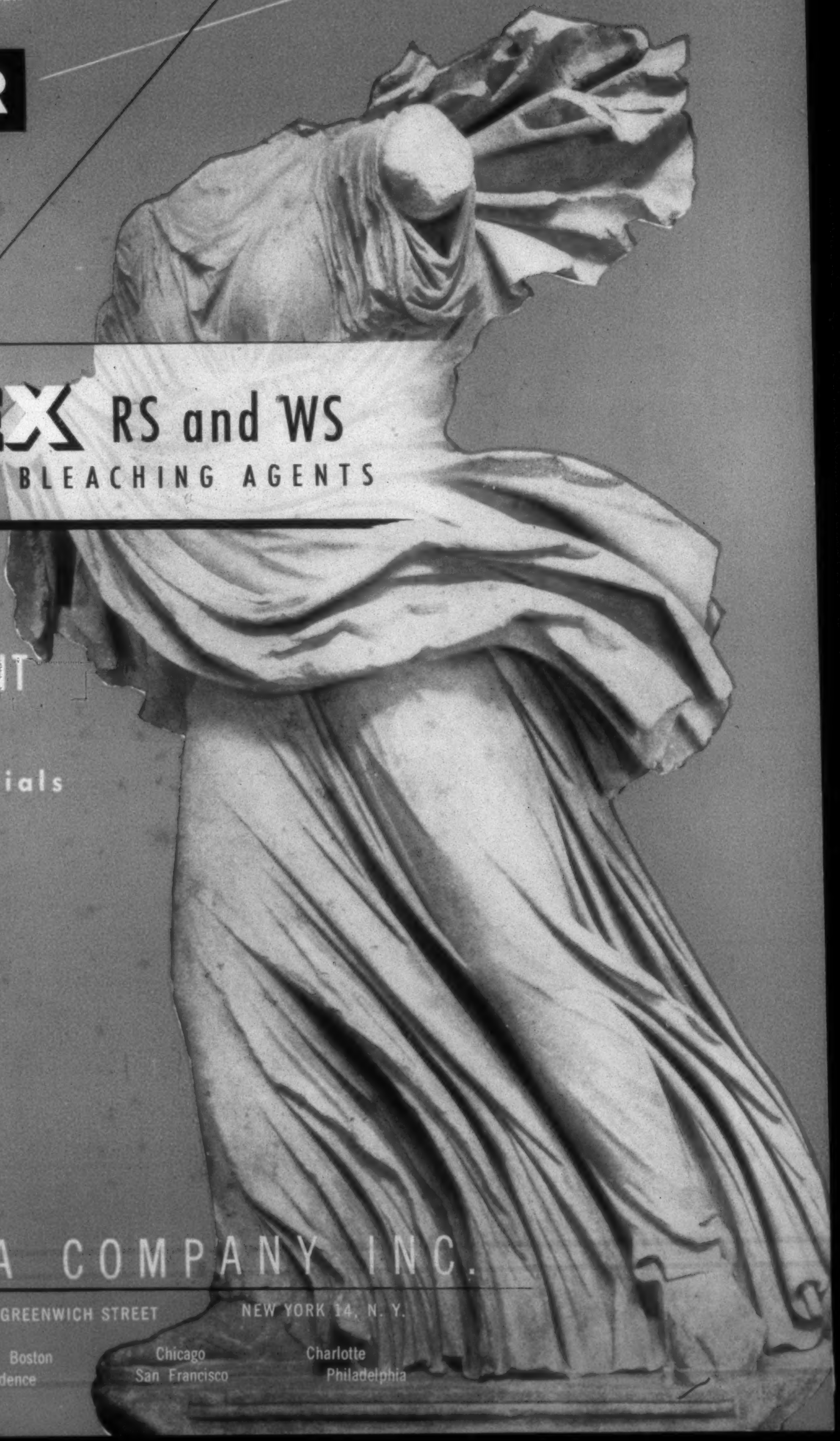
"THE SAF-T-WAYST DISPOSAL"
(Pat. Pend.)

Operator (A) shoots pistol into bucket (B). Hole punctured in bucket allows water to drain out which permits bucket to rise and counter-weighted bone (C) to be lowered. Hungry dog (D) seeing juicy bone (C) lunges forward on treadmill (E). This turns pulley (F) which is attached to governor (G) which controls the speed of the entire mechanism. Pulley (F) also actuates piston which causes boxing glove (H) to knock over schmoo (I) who falls on lever (J), turning on switch (K). This fires TNT charge and cross-country runner (L), thinking explosion is starting gun for race, starts running on treadmill (M). This actuates coal loader (N) which fills car (O) with coal. Car (O) runs down ramp, striking switch (P). This causes whistle to blow and basketball player (R), hearing whistle and surmising that game has started, jumps up for tip off and hand interrupts electric eye beam (S). This causes fan (T) to turn on, blowing across cake of ice (U) on squirrel (V) who, believing that winter has started, begins to store acorns in hollow log (W). Weight of acorns causes plank to depress, burning string with candle (X). This permits trap door (Y) to open, dropping waste through shredder (Z). In the meantime, water running out of bucket (B) falls into tank (AA). Water runs out of tank dripping on head of sleeping playboy (BB) in convertible below. This wakes up playboy who, looking up, sees shredded waste falling into convertible, thinks it is snow and drives off to Florida, taking waste with him! Now, here's our moral: you can get rid of all that unnecessary waste and you can do it safely.

makes

WHITE

WHITER



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Boston Chicago Charlotte
Providence San Francisco Philadelphia

nep counting methods in the February issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN [Page 16]. We have reached a controversial point in our laboratory as to what size neps are to be counted; or only those of noticeable size? We would appreciate [Mr. Caughman's] views on this subject, and information as to what size neps are counted at Spartan Mills.

W. P. Cofield, Jr.
Chief Testing Engineer
Callaway Mills Co.
LaGrange, Ga.

¶ Says Mr. Caughman: "Our view on this matter is simply this—anything which looks like a nep we call a nep. I am sure that our nep counts would always reflect a greater count than the total of actual neps. Our primary purpose is not research but to improve quality; therefore we have endeavored to keep our procedure as simple as possible."—*Eds.*

INFORMATION CENTER

Sirs:

Won't you please send me information in a bulletin, magazine, brochure, pamphlet or some source which gives an over-all history of the textile business in North Carolina? Should you have anything about textiles in other Southern states, perhaps in comparison to North Carolina, that also would do a valuable service. The use to which it will be put is in publicity work which will be beneficial to the textile industry. That is why it is imperative for me to have the information from expert sources.

Fannie Louise Rixey
100 West Franklin Street
Richmond, Va.

¶ We have mailed this correspondent a booklet put out by the Textile Information Service of New York City. It should answer any of the questions she has relative to the textile industry of North Carolina and other Southern states.—*Eds.*

Sirs:

Would you please tell me names of the manufacturers of seine netting. We have lots of commercial fisherman in this country.

T. H. Hodges
Hodges Army Stores
Arkansas City, Ark.

¶ Following is a list of seine netting sources: John S. Brooks, East Haddam, Conn.; R. J. Ederer Co., 540 North Orleans St., Chicago 10, Ill.; Pauls Fish Net Co., 357 West Ohio St., Chicago 10, Ill.; Ericksen Textile Co., Momence, Ill.; Linen Thread Co., Johnson and Barney Sts., Baltimore 30, Md.. Fish Net & Twine Co., 310 Gergen Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.; Sport Nets, Inc., P. O. Box 192, Morehead City, N. C.; Carron Net Co., Two Rivers, Wis.; J. S. Brooks, Ltd., Dunnville, Ont., Can.; Drummondville Cotton Co., Ltd., Drummondville, Que., Can.; Montreal Cottons, Ltd., Valleyfield, Que., Can.—*Eds.*

LETTERS WE LIKE

Each month your TEXTILE BULLETIN is read with interest, and I just wanted to pass on a comment that the "Dear Son" series which is appearing from time to time in the BULLETIN is read with wide interest and is excellent advice to all apprentices and supervisors.

John O. Farish, Superintendent
Vamoco Plant
Burlington Mills Corp.
Franklinton, N. C.

Sirs:

I have been reading with much interest the series, "The Mill Of Today," by Robert Z. Walker. Will you kindly let me know if these articles are appearing in book form, and if so, from what publishing house the book is available?

A. N. Brafford, Assistant
Overseer, No. 2 Plant
Rockfish-Mebane Yarns Mills
Hope Mills, N. C.

¶ The name, "Robert Z. Walker," is a *nom de plume* used by a person who is very well qualified to write on the subjects discussed in his articles. We plan to publish this series in book form upon its completion, but at present we cannot even tell you vaguely just when the bound volumes will be available. The author is still on carding, and he has yet to go into the other processes necessary to spinning of yarn. At any rate, an appropriate announcement will be made in TEXTILE BULLETIN whenever the book is ready for distribution.—Eds.

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When it comes to low-cost painting, Barreled Sunlight is really a surprise package . . . *to those who have never used it before.*

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TEXTILE MACHINERY
EXHIBITION
ATLANTIC CITY
MAY 8-12, 1950

Booth 262

textile bulletin

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P. O. Box 1225 . CHARLOTTE 1, N. C. . Telephone 3-3173
— Offices and Plant: 218 West Morehead Street, Charlotte 2 —
DAVID CLARK . . . . President and Editor
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BEN C. THOMAS . . . . . . Field Circulation Representative
R. J. SHINN . . . . Field Advertising Representative
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Other countries in Postal Union 3.00
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Pepper and Graham

On May 3 the voters of Florida recovered their good name by defeating Claude Pepper for re-election to the United States Senate by a majority of more than 60,000.

On May 27 North Carolina will, in our opinion, defeat Frank Graham by a majority equally as large.

We may be wrong but we have enough faith in the good sense of the voters of North Carolina to make that prediction.

While the election of Pepper and Graham are matters to be decided by the voters of Florida and North Carolina, their votes if elected would affect every state and the nation and citizens everywhere have a right to be deeply interested in the results.

We have no personal animosity against Frank P. Graham and the personal relations of our editor with him have always been pleasant.

There is no need for us to tell our readers that we disagree with him upon many subjects and over the years have had much to say about his associations with Communists and Socialists and with Communist and Socialist front organizations.

When Frank P. Graham announced as a candidate for reelection he said *"I wish to run upon my record."*

Under such circumstances neither he or any of his supporters have a right to complain if his record is published, provided the statements and quotations are accurate and true.

To charge that the publication of a true record is mud slinging is to admit that there is mud in the record.

We have not the space to cover the record in full but the following are some of Frank P. Graham's connections:

When Fred Erwin Beal and George Pershing, as leaders of the National Textile Workers Union, staged a strike in Gastonia, N. C., in 1929, they openly admitted that it was a Communist organization and that they were primarily interested in establishing Communism.

Frank Graham, then a teacher of history at the University, used his class rooms to express sympathy with them and after Chief Aderholt was killed he went to Gastonia for conferences.

When a newspaper woman raised a fund to assist the National Textile Workers, he wrote her a letter of appreciation and thanks.

He was on the Advisory Committee of the Highland Folk School, the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry and similar schools which were held at Fruitland, N. C., Black Mountain, N. C., and other places in 1930, 1931 and 1932 under Communist auspices and for the definite purpose of educating young people for Communism.

When the Arkansas Legislature was considering an anti-sedition bill in trying to get rid of Commonwealth College at Mena, Ark., which was flying the flag of Russia and refused to fly the American flag, Frank Graham wired Commonwealth College that he would like to help it defeat the anti-sedition measure

Few organizations did more to promote Communism in America than the "Fellowship of Reconciliation" which openly called for a class war.

Frank Graham signed the foreword of a pamphlet, "Can Guns Settle Strikes?" which was issued by the "Fellowship of Reconciliation" as an attack upon Governor Ehringhaus of North Carolina, and other Southern governors, for using troops to protect non-union workers from the violence of attacks by the 1934 flying squadrons.

We have copies of that pamphlet and Frank Graham's name is signed to the "Foreword."

When Alton Lawrence, one of his former pupils, led a flying squaron to High Point, N. C., and stood outside while the employees were driven out of a textile plant and the property damaged, Frank Graham wired from Pawley's Island, S. C., that he would be pleased to go bond for him.

In 1935 he was one of the sponsors of a Summer School of Moscow University to which American boys and girls were to be sent to study Communism and he justified his actions upon the ground that young people should be allowed to study all forms of government.

However, the next year, 1936, he signed a protest against allowing a few American athletes to participate in the Olympic Games in Berlin because while there they might come in contact with some Nazi and learn something about Naziism.

Russian Communists infiltrated into Spain and overthrew the government but when an uprising of the Spanish people began, the Russians fled to Russia with most of the gold of Spain.

American Communists, and their associates, then took over the support of the Spanish Communists and Frank Graham was one of the leaders in raising money and recruiting young Americans for the Communist Army in Spain.

He was one of the signers of a petition to President Roosevelt to permit arms to be sent to Spanish Communists but President Roosevelt refused.

Frank Graham served as president, and later as honorary president, of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. Earl Browder, the leader of the Communists, testified before a Congressional committee, that the Southern Conference on Human Welfare was one of the party's transmission belts and it is significant that Frank Graham worked incessantly for Earl Browder's release from prison.

We have listed above, but only briefly, a small portion of Frank Graham's affiliations with Communist front organizations.

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Spartanburg, S. C.
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Manufacturer & Distributor of Chemicals & Supplies, Newton, N. C.

man Hebert as it appears in *Congressioynal Record* of Feb. 3, 1949.

> Frank P. Graham insists that he could see no wrong in teaming up with Communists when Russia was our ally in a great war. This is the defense he made to Fulton Lewis, Jr., who denounced him over the radio. But this will not hold water. *The doctor was in a number of these Communist fronts before the war started and nobody dreamed of Russia being an ally. He was in the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, the International Labor Defense, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, all Communist fronts, before 1939.* Russia was not our ally then. But it is worse than this. He was one of the sponsors of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in May, 1940. Of course, that sounds like a good cause, too. But that was a Communist-organized committee to prevent the deportation of Reds. *At that time Russia was not only not our ally, she was the ally of Hitler and the President of the United States had denounced the Russian dictatorship as one of the most brutal in the world. At that moment Russia had invaded and terrorized Poland and Finland and was supplying Hitler with war materials.*

Frank P. Graham said, "*I wish to run on my record,*" and the portion of his record as we have given it above, is accurate and true.

The voters of North Carolina will on May 27 decide whether or not Frank P. Graham will continue to represent them in the United States Senate.

Even if he is right in his idealogies and the beliefs which he had expressed through associations with Communists and Socialists, Frank P. Graham can never be a true and honest representative of the citizens of North Carolina.

He should not ask to be allowed to represent North Carolina in the United States Senate because his thinking is not that of the people of North Carolina.

American Textile Machinery Exhibition

Among the thousands of visiting mill men and hundreds of participating exhibitors, undoubtedly the hardest man to find in Atlantic City the week of May 8th would have been one who was disappointed, even in the slightest degree, with the American Textile Machinery Exhibition.

Without exception, mill men and exhibitors, with whom we talked, were enthusiastic in their praise of the mammoth event which unquestionably exceeded the expectations of even the most optimistic. In variety of machinery and equipment, in new developments, in color, attractiveness of booths, and in attendance, the Atlantic City show surpassed by long odds all previous textile machinery exhibitions. In fact, it is our belief that it was so successful a "repeat performance" is sure to follow, perhaps in four years.

From the opening gun Monday morning until closing hour Friday evening mill officials and operating executives from all over the world poured into Convention Hall in an endless stream and at times some of the machinery booths were literally bursting at the seams.

Members of TEXTILE BULLETIN's staff handled the official registration which numbered over 20,000. Ten young ladies, including four foreign interpretors, were required to do this job. As a service to exhibitors, this journal also published and distributed through the hall at frequent intervals each day, Exhibition Bulletins, carrying the names of visiting mill men, their mill connections, titles and the hotels at which they were registered. In this connection it may be interesting to our readers to know that 196 of these bulletins were published during the week and that they carried 11,915 names. Only mill men were listed, and as a good many registration cards were not legible and could not be transcribed, it is probable that the visitors from mills totalled well over 13,000. Approximately 425 copies of each bulletin were mimeographed, making the total mimeograph run approximately 83,000.

Exhibitors were quick to appreciate the value of this service and calls for missing copies of the bulletins or complete sets were frequent. This journal and its companion paper, THE KNITTER, have rendered a similar service to exhibitors at past textile and knitting machinery shows.

The American Textile Machinery Exhibition was under the capable management of Albert C. Rau, who also manages the Knitting Arts Exhibitions.

The Suspended Investigation

During its 39 years of existence TEXTILE BULLETIN has been credited with rendering many services to the textile industry of the South but we doubt that it has ever rendered any more definite and worthwhile service than in this year 1950.

In the Fall of 1949 we discovered, through inside sources of information, that there was a conspiracy, under the leadership of C.I.O. but with the co-operation of a coterie of Democratic members of the Senate Labor Committee such as Murray of Montana, Pepper of Florida, McNeeley of West Virginia and Humphries of Minnesota, to conduct an "investigation" of labor relations in the South for the purpose of smearing the Southern textile industry and promoting the C.I.O. "Operation Dixie." We learned that Senators held frequent conferences with John Edelman of the C.I.O.

The drive was to start by sending to textile mills thousands of questionnaires with the expectation that most of them would be ignored and that the committee could write its report from those which were prepared for friends of the C.I.O. and returned by them.

So confident were the conspirators that a 52-page "Preliminary Report of the Sub-committee of the Committee on Labor and Welfare" was prepared and printed.

It was in the nature of writing a report of an investigation before the investigation had begun.

The report was so vicious and so untrue that the full committee was unwilling to sponsor it and after portions were deleted, it was reprinted as an 18-page pamphlet.

It was still too strong and was whittled down and finally appeared as Report No. 1213 with only three pages of reading matter all dealing only with the methods of procedure and with the subjects to be covered by the investigation.

It was ordered that all copies of both the first and second draft of the proposed reports be destroyed and that was supposed to have been done but our agent secured copies for us and to prevent them from being stolen from our office, we placed them in a lock box in a bank.

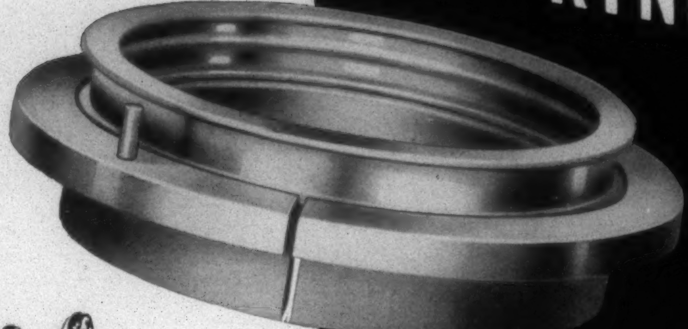
The copies which we have even have interesting penciled notations made by a member of the group.

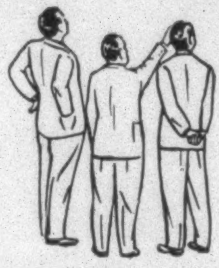
In our February, 1950, issue and in an editorial entitled "Look Out, Textile Industry!" we publicized the fact that we had copies of the two submitted reports and strongly advised textile mills, not only to fill out and return all questionnaires received but have duplicates made and sent to Senator Taft and Senator Donnell.

From a letter from Washington, D. C., dated March 16, 1950, we quote:

> The last issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN has attracted considerable

RINGS THAT HELP PAY DIVIDENDS





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> attention. The union people saw it, and from what I gather, they are appalled.
>
> The sub-committee has been very quiet for the last two weeks, not making a move. They were almost paralyzed on learning that a copy of the initial "report" got into circulation.
>
> Who will make up the sub-committee to Atlanta I do not know, but probably Murray and Humphrey, Democrats, and Morse, Republican (allegedly and New Dealer in fact). They will take along Cooley, the sub-committee's attorney, and possibly Herman Lazarus, attorney to the majority of the Senate Labor Committee.

From a letter of March 30 we quote:

> The majority of the Senate Labor Committee is having considerable difficulty to untangle itself sufficiently to launch the proposed labor hearings in the South. No decision for starting them has been reached, but a meeting of the committee is to take place tomorrow afternoon, when some plan of procedure may be agreed upon.
>
> The last issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN has evidently thrown so many monkey wrences into the situation, that Chairman Murray of the Labor-Management sub-committee is having some difficulty in picking up the pieces.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1950 —

May 27—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Columbus, Ga.

June 1-3—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 2—Annual outing, **PHILADELPHIA TEXTILE INSTITUTE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.**

June 26-30—53rd annual meeting and ninth Exhibit of Testing Apparatus and Equipment, **A.S.T.M.**, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 30-July 1—**PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

July 13-15—Annual **BELTWIDE COTTON MECHANIZATION CONFERENCE**, Greenville Hotel, Greenville, Miss.

July 27-28—**COTTON RESEARCH CONGRESS**, Baker Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Aug. 18-19—Summer outing, **SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Read House, Hotel Patten and Chattanooga (Tenn.) Country Club.

Sept. 5-9—Sixth **NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION**, Chicago (Ill.) Coliseum.

Sept. 11-13—Silver anniversary convention, **SOUTHERN COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION**, El Paso, Tex.

Sept. 11-13—**SPINNER-BREEDER CONFERENCE**, El Paso, Tex.

Sept. 19-21—Textile division, **AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, Worcester, Mass.

Sept. 23—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, LaGrange, Ga.

Sept. 28-30—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Portsmouth, N. H.

Sept. 30—**PIEDMONT DIVISION, S.T.A.**, Charlotte (N. C.) Hotel.

Oct. 2-7—16th **SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 12-13—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst.

Oct. 16-21—**INTERNATIONAL SILK CONGRESS**, New York City.

Oct. 26-27—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Nov. 16-17—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

Nov. 26-Dec. 1—Textile division, **A.S.M.E.** (one-day session in conjunction with parent society's annual meeting), New York City.

Dec. 9—**SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Atlanta, Ga.

— 1951 —

Jan. 22-24—Annual meeting, **NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL**, Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss.

April 30-May 4—**MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION**, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.

June 18-22—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Atlantic City, N. J.

Oct. 18-20—Annual national convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Statler Hotel, New York City.

—1952—

June 22-27—Annual meeting, **A.S.T.M.**, New York City.

From a letter of April 12 we quote:

> Murray and his sub-committee are in receipt of a photostat of an editorial appearing in TEXTILE BULLETIN for February, which is sent over by the C.I.O. with a caustic letter to the effect that highly secret information has been permitted to "leak" to the publisher of the periodical. The letter says this betrayal of the workers is indefensible, and calls on the sub-committee to immediately discharge the staff member who served as a "secret and confidential" agent in permitting the tentative report to get into alien hands.
>
> The letter and editorial has produced such a state of excitement and dismay among the staff members, and with Murray, too, that an "investigation" has been started to find out how this report reached the editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN.

From a letter of April 19 we quote:

> The proposed investigation of the Senate Labor sub-committee as to why "Operation Dixie" has not been clicking, after laboring for several days in stormy seas and howling winds, gave up the ghost this afternoon with no certainty that it will ever be brought up from the depths. It is a touching story which becomes more touching with the telling.
>
> Over the week-end Chairman Murray was able to muster a three-man group for what Senator Burnett Maybank calls "the second invasion of carpetbaggers into my state." The group as finally decided upon consisted of Murray, who is from Montana, Neely of West Virginia and Morse of Oregon. Neely took the place of Humphrey of Minnesota, who finally decided he couldn't go.
>
> They decided to go to Rome, Ga., for hearings Thursday and Friday, and to Anderson, S. C., for hearings Saturday. I do not know why they picked these two towns. And they bought their railroad tickets.
>
> The sub-committee had the photostat of the editorial in TEXTILE BULLETIN for February, which C.I.O. had sent over, and it was stirring up a furious commotion. Humphrey and Morse were literally howling. Some one had already showed Taft and Donnell a copy of the February TEXTILE BULLETIN, and they had already read the editorial in the original.
>
> As if the editorial was not enough, Maybank and Olin Johnston learned of this invasion, and then the cat fur began to fly. Maybank wanted to know who in Anderson, S. C., they were going to hear, and not getting a satisfactory answer, he told them they could not go into his state on a wild, irresponsible witch hunt—and that he would get up on the floor of the Senate and denounce the whole thing.
>
> About an hour later it was whispered to me that the thing had been called off. I asked————about it, and he said no, it hadn't. I asked him if he was sure, and he said he was. But today ————said: "I was mistaken yesterday; it had been called off, but they had not told me about it."

The C.I.O. and a group of Democratic Senators had a great scheme to help "Operations Dixie" by smearing the textile industry of the South.

So confident were the conspirators that the report was written before the investigation began.

Under pressure they had to abandon the original report, and even a revision of same, and be content with a simple statement of the scope of the investigation.

They thought that the first and second drafts of the report had been destroyed but through an inside source TEXTILE BULLETIN secured copies and published that fact.

The C.I.O. conspirators cussed the Senate conspirators because of the leak and it was realized that the original smear report could not be made because TEXTILE BULLETIN was in position to show that the report was written prior to the investigation.

They tried to save their faces by abandoning the proposed Atlanta hearing and going to Rome, Ga., and Anderson, S. C., but one by one the Senators found convenient reasons why they could not go and now the entire smear campaign has been called off.

We are very much pleased that we had sufficient inside contacts to secure the intended smear report and have there-

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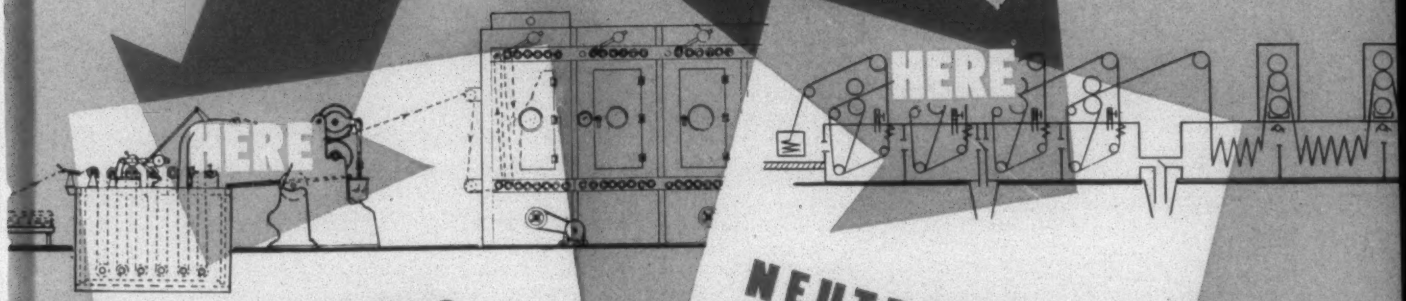

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

by been able to render a real service to the textile industry of th South.

The entire affair has amused us greatly.

Graham and Taft-Hartley Law

Senator Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina said in 1947: "Legislation now pending before Congress (the Taft-Hartley Law) will not destroy unions, as is charged, but is intended to keep labor dictators from disrupting the national economy by strikes and to assure everyone the right to work, whether in or out of a union.

Both the House and Senate measures "preserve the full rights of labor to organize and to bargain collectively." The legislation protects the workers from discrimination, intimidation and coercion, and gives them full rights under the law as other people have, and protects them fully in their jobs."

Recently Senator Frank P. Graham has been quoted as stating that he favored the Taft-Hartley Law, but our attention has been called to the following newspaper story which appeared in June, 1947:

> Washington, June 14, 1947.—Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, has gone on recorl with two other former War Labor Board members in denouncing the Taft-Hartley labor bill. A statement signed by Dr. Graham appeared today in the American Federation of Labor's weekly news letter.
>
> Dr. Graham said: "The bill will, at a critical time, tend to weaken the foundations for free collective bargaining and will impair the growing values of the impartial umpire and of voluntary and binding arbitration. The bill will tend to remove the settlement of many industrial disputes from management and labor and transfer them to lawyers, the federal board, and the courts. Provisions in the bill will require much clarification, numberless rulings by the board, heavy litigation in the courts, and long delays in settlements, with consequent confusion, loss of morale, and loss of production.
>
> "The bill will tend to weaken the disciplinary power of unions and cause as many headaches to management as to wise and responsible labor leadership. Some provisions in this bill will impair the equality of bargaining power, will unnecessary do damage to the growing values of (a) the free and increasing responsible labor movement, (b) free and more socially responsible business enterprise, and (c) labor-management co-operation in the American way for maximum production."

Now a candidate for re-election and realizing that the people of North Carolina are overwhelmingly in favor of the Taft-Hartley Law, Senator Graham has announced that he is in favor of the law *provided the injunction clause is removed,* which is equivalent to saying that he favors the Taft-Hartley Law if it can be made ineffective.

The above shows that he denounced the Taft-Hartley Law in 1947 and there is little doubt that he will vote for its repeal, or for radical changes, is he is re-elected. He has not obligated himself to vote for the Taft-Hartley Law *if the injunction clause is retained.*

Frank P. Graham, while a member of the War Labor Board, issued a statement on December 18, 1944, which said in part:

> Montgomery Ward's defiance of the government, with its already epidemic possibilities for defiance by corporations and strikes by unions, again forces a patient and reluctant government to meet the issue in a most critical hour.
>
> Montgomery Ward in this most crucial hour is defying the government of the United States. While General Eisenhower is calling for more production, Montgomery Ward is blasting at the foundations of maximum production. The maintenance of (union) membership provision, in addition to the sub-standard wages, in issue in these cases, is vital to the production and the battle front.

Montgomery Ward & Co., in a statement issued through paid advertisements, said:

> Ward's has violated no law, nor denied to any union a privilege to which it is legally entitled. All employees at Ward's are free to join or not to join a union, as they wish. Ward's fully recognized this privilege and has assured all employees that their opportunity with the company will be the same whether they are union members or not.
>
> The board knows very well that the real issue arises from its attempt to impose upon Ward's a closed shop in the form of maintenance of membership, together with the check-off of union dues from wages. Ward's has refused to agree to any form of closed shop, or compulsory union membership, because the closed shop violates the American principles of liberty and freedom.

While Frank Graham attempted to put Montgomery Ward, who were only in the business of selling goods to the public, in the position of retarding the war effort, he never at any time said one word in criticism of the sit-down strikes in plants which were engaged in the manufacture of war materials.

After Philip Murray, as president of the C.I.O., had jeopardized the success of World War II by staging sit-down strikes in many war plants, Frank Graham introduced him to a Charlotte, N. C., audience as follows:

> Mr. Murray is one of the great men of America. No man is doing more towards winning the war for his country.

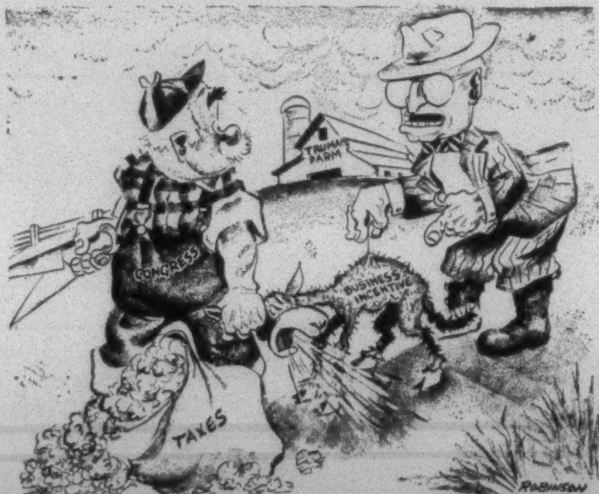
The sincerity of a man who under such circumstances would criticize Montgomery Ward but praise Philip Murray, is subject to question.

In February, 1947, and while president of the University of North Carolina, Frank P. Graham appeared before the Labor Committee of the North Carolina Legislature in opposition to a proposed "Right-to-Work" Law which is very similar to the Taft-Hartley Law.

The North Carolina "Right-to-Work" Law was enacted by an overwhelming vote, making it very obvious that Frank Graham's thinking was entirely out of step with that of the people of North Carolina.

Can he consistently vote for the Taft-Hartley Law when he is strongly opposed to the North Carolina "Right-to-Work" Law?

'THERE'S STILL SOME LEFT—CLIP IT AGAIN'



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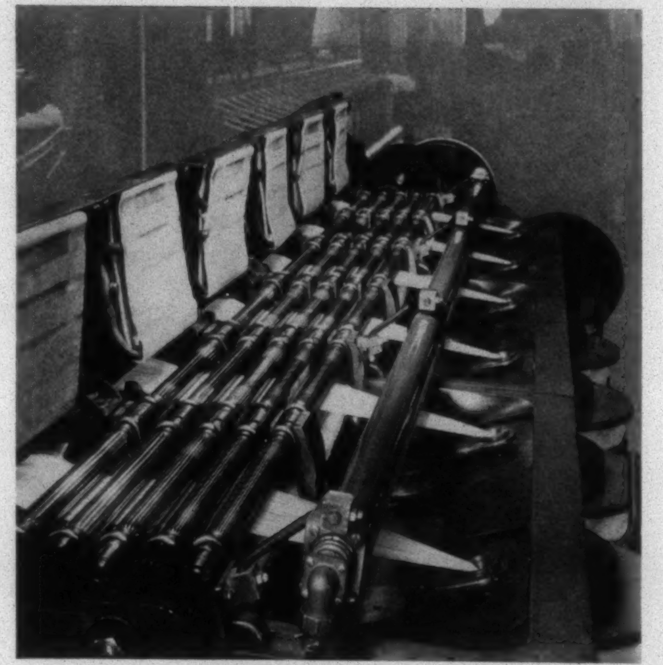

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textile bulletin

VOL. 76 MAY, 1950 NO. 5

Agriculture Looks At Socialism

By R. FLAKE SHAW, Executive Vice-President, North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation

I WOULD like first to give Webster's definition of Socialism. "The economic doctrine that there should be public ownership and operation of the principal means of production and distribution of wealth, and a fair division of opportunity and of rewards of labor; the political movement associated with this doctrine. A political and economic theory of social organization based on collective or governmental ownership and democratic management of the essential means for the production and distribution of goods; also a policy or practice based on this theory."

And then I would like to give the modern version of the different "isms."

Socialism—You have two cows, you keep one and give one to your neighbor.

Communism—You have two cows, the government takes them and gives you the milk.

Fascism—You have two cows, the government takes them and sells you the milk.

Nazism—You have two cows, the government takes them and shoots you.

New Dealism—You have two cows, the government takes them, kills one, milks the other and throws the milk away.

Capitalism—You have two cows, sell one and buy a bull.

I would then start my discussion on why a farmer should be interested in Socialism. In the first place, farm people are basically sound in their thinking. They believe in sound values and business principles. They are willing to give in work or goods produced by their labor honest value for what they receive. They also believe in individual initiative and private enterprise as two of the fundamental principles of permanent growth and development. Any type of "isms" that destroys these basic principles will in the end fail.

In my limited way of thinking, the one weakness that may be slowly but surely creeping into the very heart of our American ideals and way of life is the tendency of a large per cent of our people to get more and more for less and less. When some one gets money they don't earn, somewhere down the line things will have to balance out and some one will earn money they cannot even hope to get, and that is usually the farmer. This fact has been proven many times over in this country and certainly to a much greater extent in other countries.

If I understand the principles of Socialism, it not only points the way but formulates plans and helps to develop principles in government, through which control of certain necessary materials and major functions of industries and transportation influences every aspect of our economic life.

It was my privilege to spend time in Western Europe two years ago in trying to find out some of the farm problems. I was in a party of ten farmers on a tour that had been well planned to give us a good cross-section of what the farm problem was. We started our tour in England, visiting first the agricultural experiment station and went right out in the country visiting in the homes of the different types of farmers from the most modern and up-to-date down to the lowest peasant. I have never seen a group of farm people more unhappy than these farmers were. They had a program worked out by a so-called labor government dominated by Socialistic principles that in their own language was the most damnable subterfuge that was ever forced on a group of honest people. They were regimented down to the point of being told just how much of each crop they could plant, how much they would get for each crop, how much they could keep and what the price would be. They have a very different story there. They are very short of food and can never be self-sufficient—too many people and not enough land. In a section like we have here in a county, with two, three or four county agents, they would have 35 or 40 what the farmers called X-checkers on the government payroll. Each would have not over 40 or 50 farmers that he would supervise to see that they lived up to the last detail of the law.

The farmer had nothing to do with developing this program. He was not allowed to vote in making the determination on whether or not he favored this type of program. It was worked out by the government and the farmers had to follow through or move off of their own farms. They were not even keeping up the average production.

This statement about the farm program leads me to make a further statement about an Englishman by the name of Mason who worked for the National Farmers Union, which is a farm organization somewhat like the American Farm Bureau in its principles. Mr. Mason was a brilliant man in his early 40s, with several college degrees in his particular field. He told me this story: that he had been married 14 years, had his wife and one child; he lived seven miles from London; had never owned a car; rode a bicycle to work every day rain or shine and up until this time had not been able to have an apartment comfortably furnished that would anything like meet the American standards. He said a man in his class in England had absolutely no future. The outlook was hopeless and unless they had some change in their policies of government he would be better off working in a coal mine where free meals had been provided and certain public services were being given to people in that class at the expense of the middle group. His food was also allowanced for himself and child and the calories were less than those provided for people doing manual labor.

It was also my privilege through the broad contacts that I had to find out something about some of their other Socialized programs that do not work any better than the farm program.

Now, I would like for us to take a look at what is happening at home, right here under a democratic form of government where we say we believe in most of the freedoms that have made this good land of ours the greatest country in the world today. I would like to quote a statement by Senator Byrd from Virginia from a speech in Raleigh, N. C., on March 15, in which he says. "The President says it is an insult to the intelligence of the American people to say this country is on the road to Socialism. I submit that it is an insult to our intelligence to assume that we do not realize that adoption of the President's program now before the Congress will commit us irrevocably to a Socialistic state from which there can be no retreat. If the President says he is against Socialism, why is he advocating the pressurizing of Congress to adopt Socialized medicine? If he is against Socialism, why is he advocating the Brannan Plan, which inevitably means Socialized agriculture? If he is opposed to Socialism, why is he advocating another extension of Socialized housing? These three proposals alone would mean Socialism of your health, your food, and the roof over your head."

Being a representative of the North Carolina Farm Bureau, which is affiliated with the American Farm Bureau, the largest farm organization in the world today, consisting of 1,409,000 farm families in 45 states and Puerto Rico, I feel it my responsibility to have something to say about the farm program that we have had and some of the proposals being made at this time. It was my privilege to meet in the early '30s with the first group on a national basis to attempt to work out a national policy for agriculture. At that time, we were in the depth of the worst depression that this country had ever known and the farmers, in spite of the fact that they had produced abundantly and had large surpluses of farm commodities, for the most part were dead broke and were forced to curtail all of their operations and deny themselves even to the extent of their actual needs to be able to live.

Following World War I, industrial production on the average was cut somewhere around 80 per cent and the price of manufactured articles dropped around 20 per cent on the average. Production of farm commodities was held at almost 100 per cent and prices that the farmers received dropped around 80 per cent. It is easy to see how a country that had been built on the three basic pillars, namely, industry, labor and agriculture, as its supporting foundation, would have to make substantial adjustments to get things moving in the right direction.

We did a lot of things through the '30s that were not very sound from an economic point of view. I think, if I remember correctly, there were about 14 laws and amendments written from 1933 up until 1942. These two extremes, from the lowest to the highest, moving from the depression to the peak war needs, necessitated a great deal of latitude to bring about the desired results.

I served seven years as state committeeman under the old A.A.A. and helped to formulate many of the administrative policies that we had to use at that time and I have no apologies to make for what was done. By and large, the country as a whole prospered by the influence of the national agricultural policy.

Along with these broad principles that had to be flexible, to my mind, the two fundamental points that provided in the launguage of the miner "the pay dirt" for the whole agricultural deal, was a method of adjustment in production (since I never have liked the word "control" applied to production, I very much prefer to use the words "adjusted production") with a sound business principle of price supports, geared to an adjusted relationship to what the farmer had to buy as a basis for determining the level of supports. These two principles have been practiced by industry all down through the years and the idea of making the application to farm commodities was conceived by the American Farm Bureau, largely because of the leadership that had had many years of experience and had been intelligent enough to understand why price supports without adjustment principles could never be justified. I still maintain that these two principles are sound and if you provide sufficient stocks of foods and raw material to properly feed our folks in this country and meet our obligations in the world markets and create new wealth, all of which must come from the farms, we will have to find some way to keep a balanced relationship in our economic life or in the end we will again see the farmers leading the procession and feeding another depression of such proportions that it would make the influence of the early '30s look like a Spring breeze attempting to compare with a Summer hurricane, in its affect upon our highly complicated and rapidly moving economy.

Farmers and Politics

I feel sure that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the farm people when I say that we ask no favors, no advantages, no subsidies and no more protection of any kind than has been provided by the various laws passed in this country for the protection of the other aspects of our economy. It is most unfortunate that the farm legislation is being used as a political football when it has always had bi-partisan support. When I first began to go to Washington, 15 years ago, there were not over a dozen members of the two Houses who concerned themselves much about farm legislation. Today, as it is often my responsibility to appear before the House and Senate agricultural committee, I have found that a position on either of these committees is one of the most coveted assignments in Washington. I think the reason back of this may be the fact that there is probably more misunderstanding, more distortion, more confusion and more popular gossip in a general way about the farm program than there has been since its beginning and many of the committee members feel that it has great potential vote-getting qualities, if it can be designed by a pattern that would fit the whims and ideas of all the politicians in the country. This is a most unfortunate circumstance for our basic industry to be placed in. It has been said and I think history will justify the statement "as the farmer goes, so goes the nation" and the farmers today are well aware of the fact that any program that does not maintain sound business principles cannot survive very long. I think honestly that it is just as necessary today to have a national farm program as it is to have stop lights to modify the influence of traffic in the highly industrialized sections of this country.

The American farmer holds within his grasp sufficient productive power, if not properly geared to the rest of our economic life, to quickly upset the degree of consistency necessary in business if we are to avoid some of the experiences that our neighbor countries are finding it difficult to live with in this very complicated and small world that has

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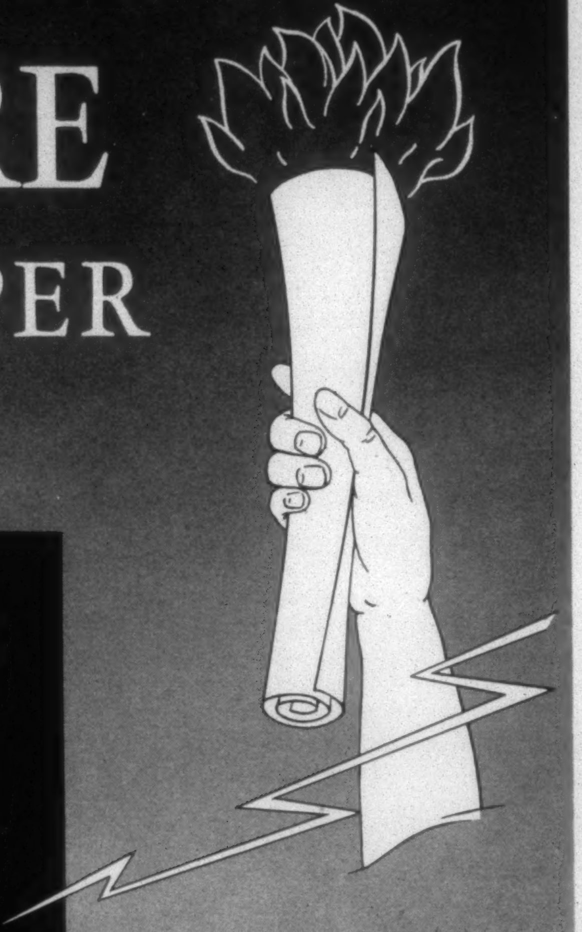

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been developed in recent years. We are threatened in the 81st Congress with a farm program that has been designed to almost create perpetual motion. It proposes to guarantee in the first instance a level of support to the farmer based on a principle known as the income standard that covers the average price received for the most recent ten years. This is a far cry from the fair exchange principle based on the old parity concept and adjusted for trends. If there is any place in the history of this country where such a business principle has ever been applied successful, I think history has failed to record it.

Along with that, it promises cheap food to the consumer which is also rather far-fetched if we take a realistic look at what would have to be done to even pass on to the consumer any saving that might be picked up by lowering the price to the farmer. It would be necessary to regulate and control every movement of a product from the raw stage down to the end user before there would be any assurance that lowering the price to the farmer would reflect any saving to the consumer. I am quite willing, and I feel sure all farmers would be, to make surplus commodities available to charitable institutions and public needs such as schools and other agencies that can benefit by the use of these commodities at the expense of the taxpayer, but it should have no part or connection with the farm program. This is purely a matter of a social nature and should be looked upon as such, but I fully believe that the average business man and wage earner should be able to earn sufficient income to pay a fair market price for the food he eats and I maintain that he will get more for his money if he takes it down to the corner grocery than he would if he attempted to pay the bill through Washington with all the administrative costs and other expenses that might be picked up along the line.

Referring again to conditions in England, I would like to call attention to a statement by Sir Stafford Cripps to his colleagues in the House of Commons with reference to keeping down food prices by subsidizing farmers. He says food prices have not been kept down at all. If the consumer was paying less the government was paying more in taxes and this could go on no further. It was costing one and one half billion dollars a year and would cost two billion the coming year. He said that the prices now being paid for goods were insufficient to cover the cost and prices could only be kept down by the government paying a larger share which meant more and more taxes. Then he announced the awful truth to the farm members that there could be no additional subsidies and to the industrial members that prices would have to be increased and that no further social security would be forth-coming, until the workers were willing to produce more to pay for it.

One further comment on this principle is the fact that England is a food-deficit country and anything on an incentive basis that looks like a subsidy could certainly be more justified as having a possibility of benefitting all the people than the same principle would apply to a country where you not only have abundant but surplus foods of most all kinds, and no group knows better than the farmer that the word "surplus" has spelled out his doom more often than any other word in the English language. Therefore, I appeal to you gentlemen as business men to help us farmers maintain a program based on sound business principles that allows the farmer the right to make the determination in whether he accepts it or not and also the right to have something to say about the principles upon which it shall operate. There is a growing apprehension among farm people about this word "Socialism" which if allowed to develop into high gear gets to be Communism and would include a great many other "isms," some of which provide full employment for all the people but certainly a much lower standard of living and with no right to make a choice between jobs or to change or enjoy any of the other freedoms that have meant so much to the ideals and principles of this great nation.

Mr. Shaw was a featured speaker at Palm Beach, Fla., March 31 during the first annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

S. T. A. Group Discusses Plant Supervision Topics

THE Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Spring meeting April 15 at Hylton Hall, Schoolfield (Danville, Va.) The meeting was presided over by Walter D. Vincent, assistant superintendent of the Schoolfield Division of Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, chairman of the division. Following an invocation by Smith Crow, vice-president of Erlanger Mills, Inc., Lexington, N. C., delegates were welcomed to the meeting by Raymond E. Henderson, manager of Dan River's gray mills, on behalf of the host mill, Dan River. Guest speaker for the meeting was Rev. Kenneth Goodson, pastor of the First Methodist Church of High Point, N. C., who spoke on "Human Relations."

The various departmental discussions were conducted separately, as follows: carding, Irvin L. Payne, superintendent of Nos. 1 and 2 Mills of Schoolfield Division of Dan River Mills, chairman; spinning, Ralph C. Going, superintendent of the sheeting division of Fieldcrest Mills, Draper, N. C., chairman; warp preparation, Horace W. Buchanan, head of warp preparation for Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., chairman; weaving, C. A. Davis of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., chairman; standards, C. J. Schwem, chief time study engineer of Dan River Mills, chairman; technical controls, H. M. McNeill, head of the control laboratories of Dan River Mills, chairman; maintenance, A. G. Singleton of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., chairman; and industrial relations, T. Lynwood Smith, director of personnel and public relations for Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C., chairman.

The conference on standards, presided over by Mr. Schwem, and on industrial relations, presided over by Mr. Smith, follow herewith. Reports of the various other section meetings are being carried elsewhere in appropriate departments of this issue.

Conference on Standards

Chairman Schwem: The first question is "Under what conditions is a change in the present work standard made?" This means that if methods, materials, etc., are changed is the rate changed? Mr. A: We change if the conditions change. Mr. B: We change when necessary.

Question: How are the changes made? Mr. C: We changed

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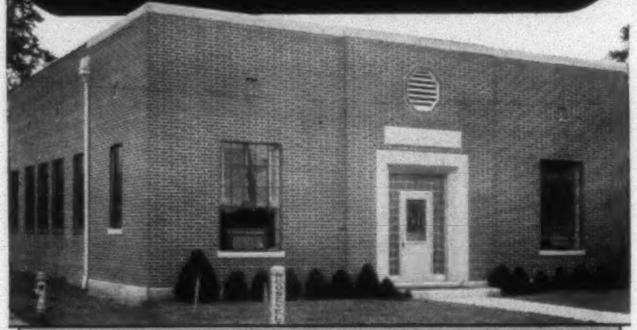

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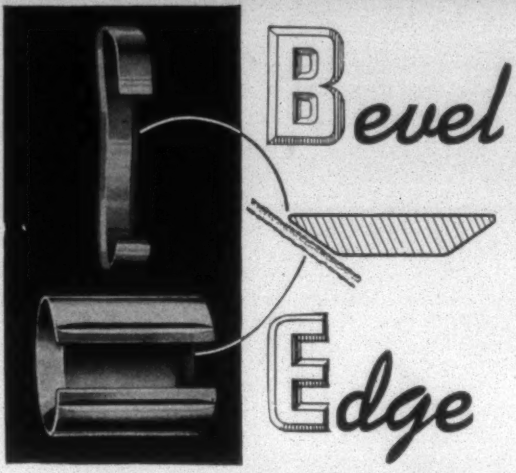

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cotton mixes and rechecked the job for breaks and changed the standards.

Question: Do you have any limits before changing? Mr. C: We have no set limit. If it is a small change, about two or three per cent, we do not change. Mr. A: If it does not change very much we will not change. Mr. B: We would change if it is about five or ten per cent. Mr. D: If it is a mechanical change, as twist or speed, we always change; but if a frequency change we do not change unless it is five per cent. Mr. E: If the method changes we will correct the normal times and the rate.

Question: How do you know when it changes five per cent? Mr. D: We have checkers and routine time-study men to make these studies.

Question: What do you do if it cuts the rate? Do you have trouble with the union? Mr. D: No, we have it understood that we will correct the rate when necessary. We will make at least one week of checks, depending on the change. Mr. F: We work on a four-week basis, no change before four weeks. We change if it is five per cent.

Question: Do you change the work level or just the rate? Mr. F: We change both—the rate and the work level. Mr. D: We feel it is important to keep the standards correct and make the change as quickly as possible. Some weaving rates we will change as often as once a month.

Question: If you have a weaving assignment of five or six looms, what would you do about this? This would require a bigger change. Mr. D: We would change the rate. If they do not get the efficiency on the negotiated rate, we would pay minimum pay. We include all stopped time in the efficiency expected. We have a standard time for warps out. If the loom waits over this we will pay down time, or if there is a major breakdown we will pay, but this is all.

Mr. Schwem: Question No. 2 is "How is an operator compensated for "time lost" over which he has no control?" Mr. A: We have an allowance in our rate, or a set figure we allow. On spinning, a unit per side-hour is allowed. Where an operator can increase the efficiency on the other frames we allow less. If stopped over 15 minutes we start paying.

Question: What about a single-machine assignment? When do you start paying? Mr. A: If over five minutes we start paying. We pay the total time stopped. Mr. C: Our employees make out their own down time. We have a form that is filled out by the supervisor and turned in to the timekeeper. In some departments we use the time clock, and the time is punched on this. No down time is paid until reported by the operator.

Mr. Schwem: The third question is "What is the advantage or the disadvantage of incentive for so-called indirect workers? Is it practical to put roving haulers on direct incentive?" Mr. A: We have not done it, but it could be put on satisfactorily.

Question: How long would you study an indirect worker to get all his duties? Mr. F: We study them until we get all operations, or the cycle of his work. We get from the supervisor the duties that he is supposed to do. Mr. C: We write up the job description very carefully and get the supervisor to sign this.

Question: Does anyone post in the department the duties of each operator? Mr. X: We post some, especially cleaning schedules, but no other indirect jobs. These are left to the supervision to enforce. Mr. D: We have found if all indirect jobs are studied you can get a fair day's work. We made quite a few studies; and most of them are set up on basic times, which would change with the production layout of the room.

Mr. Schwem: Question Four is "What is a fair work-load expectation for hourly-paid workers as compared to incentive workers?" Mr. H: Our day rate is higher than the base rate of the incentive jobs, and we try to give them the corresponding amount of work as the day rate calls for.

Question Five: "How is unmeasured work paid for when mixed up with measured work? Base rate or average earnings?" Mr A: We pay average earnings. Mr. B: We pay base rate.

Industrial Relations Conference

Chairman Smith: There is much confusion today between the terms "personnel administration," "personnel management," and "industrial relations." It is commonly agreed among the leaders in the field of human relations today that all these terms are synonymous and can be used and should be used interchangeable. For the purpose of this conference I prefer to use the term "industrial relations" with the understanding that we are also talking about "personnel administration" or "personnel management." In reality the same principles of human relations apply in any activity, whether it be in industry, business, government, education, civic activities, or agriculture. "Industrial relations," however, is the topic for our conference, and those present are primarily from an industrial group. Having clarified the topic and theme of our conference, it is now necessary to define it. "Industrial relations is that activity which molds human resources into the kind of dynamic organization that can effectively and economically accomplish its objectives while attaining a high degree of morale among its own people and good will from those whom it serves."

Question 1: "Has management fully recognized the importance of the foreman in the employer-employee relationship?" The answer to this question I think is "Yes," though in many instances the foreman *has* been forgotten in this relationship. The foreman is entitled to full support from management, provided he thinks his problems through thoroughly. It is essential for management to realize a foreman's responsibilities, and it is equally important that foremen in dealing with employees bear constantly in mind that employees must be treated as individuals and that individuals are all different to some extent. While logic is important, mental reactions and responses cannot be disregarded. The reactions that may be expected vary; and the thoughts of the same individual will change from day to day, due to conditions in and out of the plant. To be helpful, the foreman needs to earn the confidence of each employee in his department, so that they will talk frankly with him. The basic qualification of a good foreman is his ability to encourage the confidence of his employees. The freedom with which the employees can come to the foreman with their problems is an excellent indication as to the quality of human-relations work the foreman is carrying on.

Experience has proven the following qualifications essential in the foreman in bringing about employee confidence: (a) Keeping his word. (b) Being impartial. (c) Being open for suggestions—being tolerant if employee's views are different from his. (d) Taking an interest in employee's work. (e) Talking with every employee occasionally about the things in which they are interested. (f) Doing little things for employees when opportunities are presented. (g) Making all dealings with employees such that they can consider you a friend as well as a "boss." (h) Knowing the operation of each job thoroughly and being at all times ready and capable of transferring his knowledge to the employee.

Mill A: Foremen are second-level supervisors. Mill B: Management has not fully recognized the foremen. Second hands and overseers should be called "foremen," to raise their statue. Mill C: One mill is now calling second hands assistant overseers. Mill D: One mill starts its grievance machinery at the second-hand level.

Question 2: "Should welfare benefits, i.e., hospital, life, accident, and health insurance and pensions by financed by the company alone, by the company and the employees, or by the government?"

Chairman Smith: Not by the government. I think most welfare benefits, particularly in group insurance, should be financed jointly by the company and the employee. When such is the case I believe the benefits are appreciated more by the employees when they share in the over-all cost. I believe that pensions or retirement plans should be financed by the company solely, because a retirement plan has a different aspect from group insurance. A retirement plan tends to reduce labor turnover and acts as an incentive to the employee to remain with the company. One of the greatest benefits from a retirement plan is the security it offers the employee upon reaching retirement age. I believe that security is foremost in the minds of employees—even more so than wages.

Mill A: Thinks retirement plan should be contributory, that is, paid by the company and the employees. Mill B: Thinks the morale of the employees would be higher if the employees contribute to pensions.

Question 3: "What can a company do to maintain sound community relations at a time when production levels, and consequently employment levels, are fluctuating?"

Chairman Smith: I think you should inform the citizens of the community by newspaper articles explaining why levels are fluctuating. Prepare a frank and simple statement of the status of business, emphasizing the service that the business renders to society and to the community. Encourage community leadership, especially among supervisors and higher levels. Bear in mind always that good community relations depend upon happy employee relations. Your own employees can do more for you than all the printed matter you can get out. Make a friend of every person who applies to your company

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Mill A: I think the press should be kept informed as to conditions in industry. Mill B: Tell the people the entire story.

Question 4: "Should psychological and aptitude tests be given to employees who are to be used on strictly repetitive jobs?"

Chairman Smith: Yes, if they are given for other jobs. It is just as important to have the right person on repetitive jobs as on varied jobs. Persons who will be content on repetitive jobs can be discovered by aptitude tests. Speed and co-ordination of hand and arm movements and steadiness of hand movements are important in practically all repetitive jobs. Such abilities can be discovered by properly administered tests.

Question 5: "In a merit rating program, should a person progress automatcially to the top of the rate range, or only to the midpoint and from there by merit; or should all progression from bottom to top be done by merit alone?"

Chairman Smith: You have no merit rating program if an employee progresses automatically to the top of the rate range. All progression, in my opinion, should be by merit.

Question 6: "To what extent, if any, should a union be permitted to participate in the disciplinary program of a company?"

Chairman Smith: Any disciplinary action in which the union is requested to become a part should be to acquaint employees with shop rules and disciplinary stipulations as contained in the contract. Union committees should encourage its members to abide by such disciplinary practices. Once the violation has been established or proven, any disciplinary action should be then by management.

Question: "What can be done where changes have been made in plants and new systems installed where people have grown too old to keep up with the standard set and are not yet at the retirement age? What can be done perhaps to ease the shock itself?"

Chairman Smith: This is a very important issue and one that all plants are or will be confronted with, an issue that will require thorough and serious thought. When possible we should assign older employees to a lesser job. Too often the element of time rather than replacement is the solution. Patience is essential, and we should not overlook the necessity of spending more time with the older employee when so transferred. Retirement plans will ease this situation; however, it is important that management, through study and survey, ascertain a reasonable retirement age.

Opening, Picking, Carding & Spinning

THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part 19—The Importance of Proper Card Grinding

THERE are two essential requirements which must be met insofar as maintaining card clothing in prime shape, and these are first, that the wire does not become loaded with fibers, and second, that the points of the wire be kept sharp. In order to assure that these two objectives are attained it is necessary to set up, and to adhere to, a maintenance program scheduling regular attention to each card. Such a schedule must be under the supervision of a responsible person, while the actual work must be performed by operators with the necessary skill to perform a satisfactory job, and with a real desire to aid in keeping their cards in good shape.

Correct stripping is one of the two essential operations required to maintain cards. The other is the grinding of the clothing on the flats, and the cylinder and doffer. In a previous article the grinding of flats was discussed, as this requires a technique and grinding equipment of its own.

The second requirement, that is, keeping the wire points sharp, is accomplished by periodic grinding. The operation of a card is very difficult to observe as the cylinder is covered over its circumference with either screens, plates, or flats. Attempts to watch the action of the wire through transparent plates made of plastic have not been too successful due to the presence of lint and dust flying in the air current generated by the cylinder. Therefore it is hard to know exactly what occurs in the carding process. However, it is generally agreed that the individual fibers are taken from the teeth of the lickerin by the wires of the cylinder clothing, are carried around the cylinder and past the flats in a position on the top of the wire. In order to hold fibers on top of the wire, where they are held in some part of the middle of the length of the fiber and folded back on each side of the wire point, the point of the needle must be ground so that it will have minute serrations. When the wire is used without grinding the top surface of it becomes polished and smooth due to the abrasive action of the fiber and can no longer hold the fiber securely but will allow it to slip over the point and slide down into the spaces between the wires. When the fibers slip into the spaces they soon build up into small masses and become packed down into a tight inert mat.

One aspect of grinding, or the care of the cylinder and doffer, not generally realized is the part which the lickerin plays. The main function of the lickerin is to comb fibers from the lap as it passes between the feed roll and the feed plate, and to pass these fibers forward to the cylinder. The teeth of the wire on the lickerin are strong and large and enable the assembly, as a secondary function, to act as a protective and screening safeguard to the cylinder. A lickerin correctly set and operating at the proper speed can do much to prevent large clumps of fiber, and particles of waste, from coming into contact with the cylinder wire, where eventually a proportion of these harmful masses will be brought forward to the doffer.

If the lickerin is running too slowly, if the lickerin wire is hooked and knocked flat, or if the points are very dull, then the waste removal efficiency of the unit will drop and as a result the cylinder will be required to assume a greater cleaning burden. The same effects will be felt if the lickerin is not set close enough to suit the conditions under which the card is operating. Whenever for any reason, large clumps of unopened fibers or particles of foreign matter, are allowed to come into contact with the wire of the cylinder or the doffer definite damage will occur. If the damage is severe and the wire is faced, smashed flat, or tangled the individual needles will have to be straightened and smoothed in place, and then the card ground. Damage of this sort

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- **No More Cylinder Trouble**
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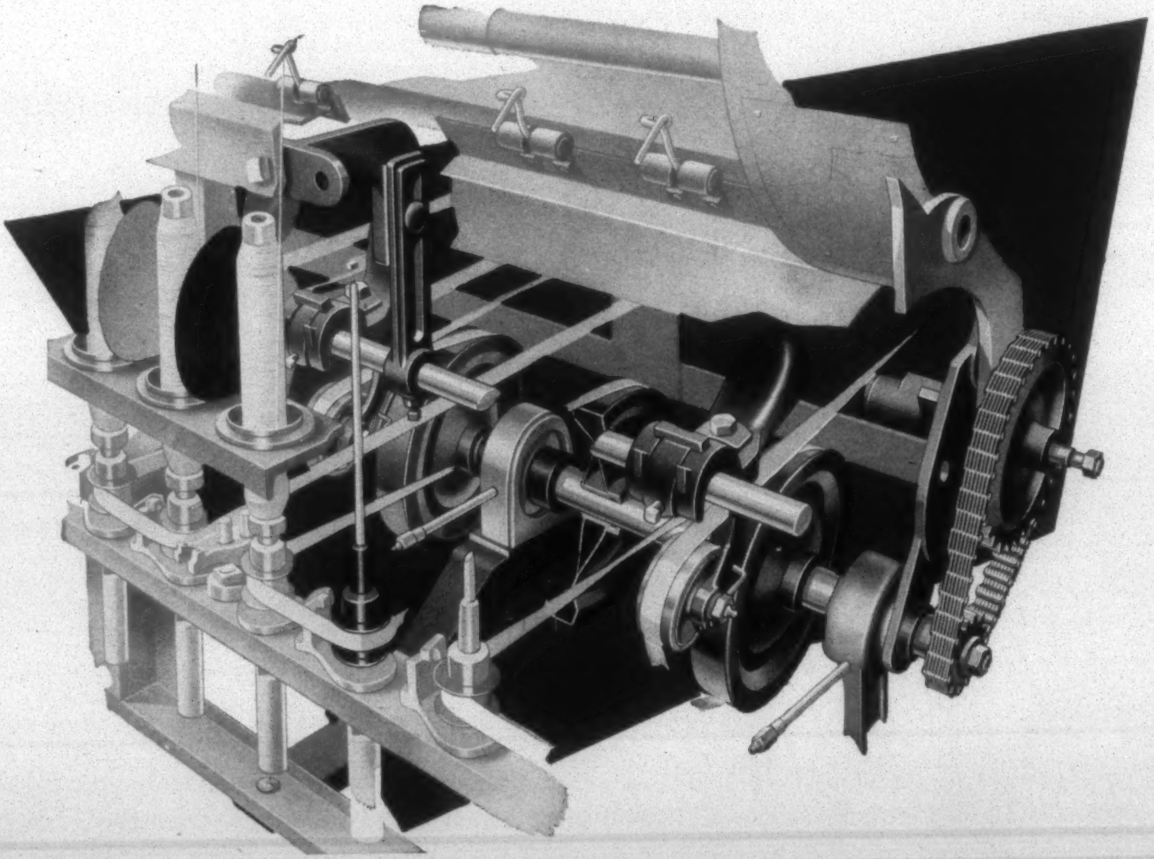
- **Better Package-More Yarn!**



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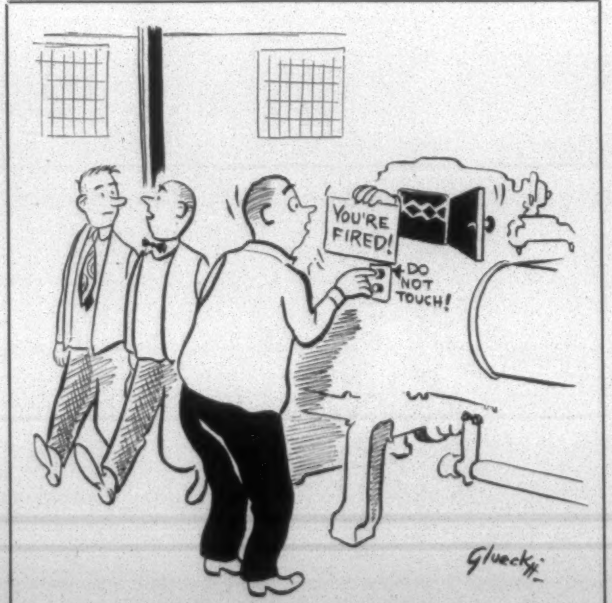
is serious but obvious and therefore generally quickly remedied. However, if the lickerin is not functioning perfectly but is allowing only minor masses of fiber to pass forward, the damage to the wire will not be noted as quickly and is more liable to cause a gradual general deterioration of carding efficiency. In any case, improper action of the lickerin will cause a decrease in the interval between grinding periods. The lickerin should be checked carefully and maintained in good operating condition, not only because of its direct effect upon sliver quality, but also because of its potential ability to reduce the necessity of frequent grinding of the cylinder and doffer.

The customary practice in grinding cards is to strip the card, then grind the flats and cylinder at the same time. As far as reducing the number of cards out of production is concerned, this is the better method; however, a finer grinding job will be achieved if the drum grinder used for the flats is kept one card ahead of the traverse grinders. The reason for this is that the grinders can then be belted up so that the drum grinder can be driven with a cross band, keeping a tight pull on the grinder. Another important point to observe in card grinding is that the flats should be ground only one-half the time the cylinder and doffer are ground, but they should be ground every time that the others are ground.

In order to grind a surface which is identical at all points of the cylinder or doffer both with regard to height of wire and condition of the point of the wire, the grinding mechanism must be in good shape and must set correctly. The traverse grinder itself must be concentric on the shaft, and the shaft must be straight and true. Any wobble or curvature will cause irregularities on the surface of the wire, grinding deeper in some parts than at others. The traversing mechanism, dog and screw, at the end of the shaft must not be worn to the extent that it will allow any caused by backlash, as this will grind down the important selvages, causing serious difficulties in controlling and setting the cards.

The final sharpness of the tooth on the top of the wire is largely determined by heaviness of the grinding and by the condition of emery fillet covering the grinding roll. The emery should not be too coarse, not rougher than No. 40, as coarse emery will be harsh, remove too much metal, and has a tendency to crystallize the wire so that it will begin to break off and fall out of the foundation. Emery which has become packed with loose grit and waste must be brushed clean with a stiff brush and washed with either gasoline or some other cleaning agent, particularly if oil has become deposited on the surface. Finally, emery which has been used until the grit is smooth and shiny should be replaced with new grinding fillet.


YOU'RE FIRED!
DO NOT TOUCH!
Glueck

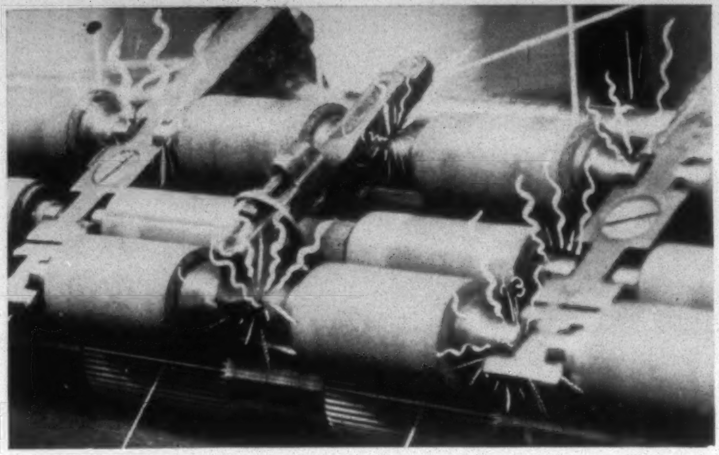
"We're gradually weeding out the nosey characters."

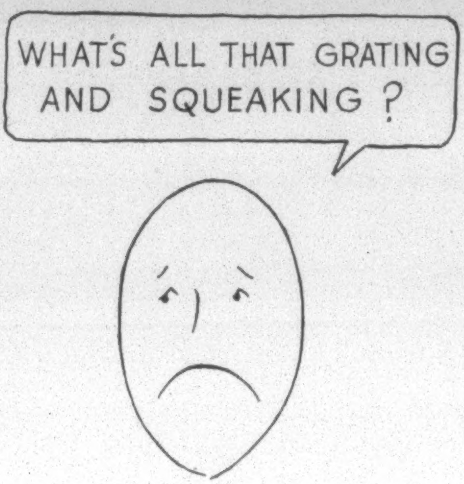
One of the more common evils of card grinding is the tendency to grind too heavily. By far the best grinding program is one which will assure that the card will be ground every 175 to 225 working hours; the exact interval being determined by such influencing factors as the grade and characteristics of the stock being processed and the hourly production. A high production will dull a card very quickly. The card should be ground lightly and often rather than more heavily at longer intervals. Heavy grinding shortens the life of the wire materially, as the metal is ground away unnecessarily. Another danger involved in heavy grinding is the possibility of hooking the point of the wire. This hooked wire is caused by a fusing action due to the excessive heat generated by the high friction when following this grinding practice. A card will not carry the fibers correctly if the points of the wire are hooked and the condition must be corrected by burnishing, which dulls the wire and shortens the time before the next grinding is required.

Setting the grinder to the wire is properly done by making a preliminary adjustment tightening the roll down to a .005-inch feeler gauge placed between the roll and the wire with the card stopped. Then, with the card running, the grinding roll is brought down on one side until a slight hissing is heard, indicating that the grinder is in contact with the surface of the wire. This operation is then repeated at the opposite side of the card, alternately moving back and forth from side to side of the card until a distinct hissing sound is heard on both sides and an occasional dull red spark is seen. It is imperative that one man sets both sides of the card and that he uses the same ear at all times. There are many cases in which the hearing in both ears of one person will not be equally sensitive and this will cause a deeper setting on one side of the card. If the settings are not the same the grinding will be deeper on one side and it will be impossible to set the card equally across.

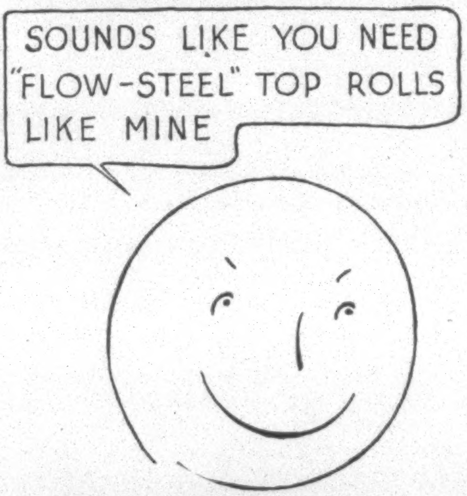
The use of continuous strippers on revolving flat cards has caused more comment, with regard to grinding, than any other single factor. Mill men in many different organizations have complained that continuous strippers are not satisfactory. These technicians admit that the stripper reduces neps, sliver variation, and card waste and are more than worthwhile from this point of view. However, it is claimed that the stripper dulls the wire within a very short time and requires grinding at more frequent intervals.

The sharpness of card clothing has always been judged by the feel of the wire points when the finger is dragged against them. After only a few hours of operation with the continuous stripper this feel will have disappeared almost entirely, and judging from the old bench marks, the clothing is dull. This dulling is the natural result of the burnishing action of needle bars rotating through the spaces be-

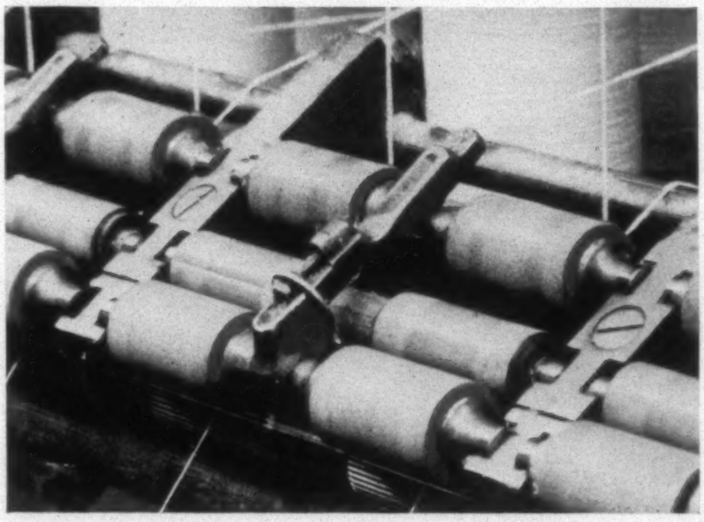



WHAT'S ALL THAT GRATING AND SQUEAKING ?

Surely those top rolls can't need oil again. It's only been a couple of days. We're still throwing out seconds caused by oil spotting.


SOUNDS LIKE YOU NEED "FLOW-STEEL" TOP ROLLS LIKE MINE

I had the same trouble with my top rolls until I had them "flow steel" treated by Ideal Machine Shops. They put oil-retaining hard steel on the middle and ends of my rolls. Now I oil them only about a fourth as often as I used to.



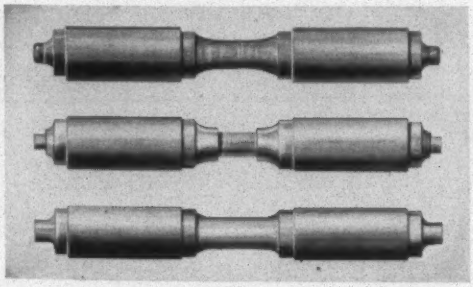


Illustration at left shows

TOP—A roll scarred and scratched, caused by friction and drag. CENTER—Roll is prepared for the deposit of special oil-retaining steel. BOTTOM—Roll is reconditioned by Ideal's FLOW STEEL method to last longer and use less oil.

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tween the individual wires of the cylinder clothing. With the continuous stripper the old bench mark of feel is obsolete, for the only reason that a card cylinder is ground then is to assure that all of the points are of the same height. In other words, the necessity of grinding is changed from the old reason of fiber gripping ability to a new purpose of maintaining a true concentric surface of the cylinder. When strippers are installed the card grinder must be educated to grind cards after approximately every 200 hours of operation, to grind only long enough to assure perfect cylinder concentricity, and not to commence or complete grinding as judged by the feel of the wire. Generally, a grinding period of three or four hours will be sufficient to obtain this condition.

Stripping, to clean the wire, and grinding to keep the points sharp, are the two main requirements for good carding. The two essentials in maintaining proper stripping and grinding are, first, to provide the proper equipment, and second, to entrust this work only to responsible men who take pride in their work. A card grinder should be allocated a section of cards with their care resting solely upon him, and it should be his duty to see that they remain in top condition. If this system is used, and if the job load is not too unreasonably high, management can be fairly certain that the proper attention will be given to each card. Pride in doing a good job is the main essential requirement in making a man into a good card grinder.

S.T.A. Unit Discusses Carding, Spinning

Group discussions of carding and spinning problems were a feature of the April 15 meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association at Danville, Va. Irvin L. Payne, superintendent of Mills 1 and 2 of the Schoolfield Division of Dan River Mills, Danville, was chairman of the group discussing carding; Ralph Going, superintendent of the sheeting division of Fieldcrest Mills, Draper, N. C., presided at the parley on spinning; and H. M. McNeill, head of control laboratories, Dan River Mills, acted as chairman for the discussion of technical controls, principally concerned with problems of carding and spinning. The stenographic report of these discussions follows:

Section on Carding

Question 1: "What is the average number of card-hours between grindings?"

Mill A: 400 hours, 4,000 pounds. Mill B: 210 hours, 2,200 pounds. Mill C: 600 hours, 9,000 pounds.

Question 2: "Does grinding more often give better results in future processes?" The answer given in all cases was "Yes."

Question 3: "Should cards be ground three-point every grinding?" Mill A: No, it is spending money unnecessarily. Mill B: Yes, varies on the quality required.

Question 4: "How many cards can one man set up, setting all points, in eight hours?" Mill A: Two. Mill B: Two and one-half.

Question 5: "How many cards assigned to one grinder to maintain and lubricate?" Mill A: 59, sets up two cards. Mill B: 70, sets up two cards. Mill C: 99, plus four pickers and opening. Mill D: 57, sets up two cards.

Question 6: "Are any mills paying grinders an incentive or piece rate?" Mill A: Studies made but no rates applied. Mill B: Doesn't believe it is wise to do so. Mill C: No, card grinders cannot be rushed or set up on job to do the same work every day.

Question7: "What has been experience on use of perforated screens?" Mill A: In experimental stages. Mill B: Not used.

Question 8: "How often should card screens be pulled and cleaned?" Mill A: Six months. Mill B: Six months.

Question 9: "What speeds are used on licker-ins?" Mill A: 450 r.p.m. Mill B: 500 r.p.m.

Question 10: "What weight sliver is used to produce 1.10 hank roving in long draft 10x5 frames?" Mill A: 55 grains. Mill B: 60 grains. Mill C: 58 grains.

Question 11: "What is the lap time in picker room?" Mill A: 7.75 minutes on 51.5 yard lap. Mill B: Seven minutes on 50 yard lap. Mill C: Seven minutes on 47.5 yard lap.

Question 12: "What type beater is used in pickers?" Mill A: Kirschner in front, two blades in back. Mill B: All Kirschner.

Question 13: "What length lap is recommended?" Mill A: 47 yards. Mill B: 50 yards. Mill C: 51.5 yards.

Question 14: "What type of top rolls are used on four-roll drawing frames?" Mill A: Dayco. Mill B: J. 490. Mill C: Sonoco.

Question 15: "What type clearer is used on speeders to prevent eyebrows?" Mill A: Revolving clearer. Mill B: Log type clearer as in spinning. Mill C: Using cork rolls with flat clearer.

Question 16: "What roll settings are used on drawing frames running 1-1/16ths-inch cotton?" Mill A: One-eighth-inch over staple and work from there for best results.

Question 17: "Are sliver guides used in drawing?" Mill A: Yes, made of plastic. Mill B: No.

Question 18: "To what extent is air used to clean cards?" Mill A: Blown off when ground. Mill B: Blown off when ground and once per week. Mill C: No air used.

Question 19: "What type dust roll is used on cards?" Mill A: Paper tube. Mill B: Aluminum knurled roll proves very satisfactory.

Section on Spinning

Question 1: "What is opinion of fast and slow speed of rail?" Mill A: Depends on method of spooling. We use fast speed rail. Spool on winders at 800 yards per minute. Mill B: Increased from 13 to 26 coils per inch on bobbin, getting good results on warp wind. Spool on B. C. spoolers. Longer traveler life is gotten from slow rail speed.

Question 2: "What results have been obtained from the use of ball bearing spindles?" Mill A: Late model spindle is very good. Mill B: Having trouble keeping spindle plumb.

Question 3: "Has anyone tried the roller bearing front roll? What is the opinion of it?" Mill A: Testing three frames—so far results are very good.

Question 4: "Can 2⅛-inch diameter rings be run successfully on a three-gauge frame with ¾-inch diameter lifter rods?" Mill A: It depends on count of yarn. Mill B: Fine yarns can possibly be run on this set-up. Mill C: Have one frame on 2¾-inch gauge with two-inch ring. Results are successful. Mill D: An undersized lifter rod will have to be used.

Question 5: "What type cam is best for combination wind?" Mill A: It depends on type spooler to be used. Mill B: Uses special Whitin combination cam and gets very good results. Mill D: Our winding speed was too high for combination wind on rings over 1 2/3 inches in diameter.

Question 6: "How do you clean tailings off bobbins at spooler?" Mill A: Rub them off on metal device. Mill B: Cut them off by hand. Mill C: Cut them off with machine specially designed for this purpose.

Question 7: "What type cam is best for combination wind?" Mill A: Special designed cam. Mill B: Regular warp cam. Mill C: Whitin combination cam.

Question 8: "How many operating hours should a frame run between overhauling periods?" Mill A: 7,500 hours. Mill B: One year between overhaul—rolls cleaned twice per year. Mill C: With new long draft Whitin frames we allow two years between overhaul periods.

Question 9: "How is the overhead cleaned in the different mills?" Mill A: Compressed air. Mill B: Use mono-rail ceiling blower. Does very well. Must blow ceiling with compressed air every three months. Mill C: Use Parks-Cramer ceiling blower. Does very good job; however, ceiling must be blown or mopped every two months.

Question 10: "Which is the best method of packing spindles,

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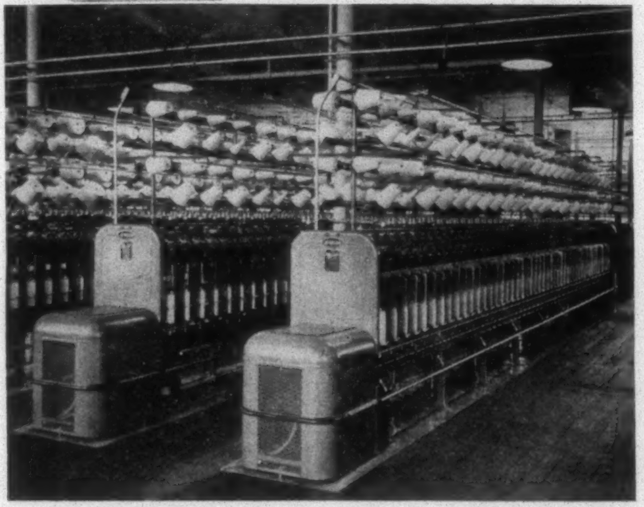

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Model 10 *automatic stop motion for each end and ply* at the top or bottom?" Mill A: Pack at the top. Mill B: Pack at the bottom on short spindles. Mill C: It depends on length spindles and bobbin. Long spindles are packed at top. Short spindles are packed at the bottom.

Question 11: "What is the maximum traveler life on the various yarn numbers?" Mill A: 144 hours on 20s to 30s cotton. Mill B: 120 hours on 21s cotton. Mill C: 144 hours on 16s to 30s rayon.

Technical Controls Section

Question 1: "What is the frequency of checking picker lap uniformity? By whom is this checking done?" Mill A: Once every 24 hours, by laboratory. Mill B: Once every week, by fixer. Mill C: Once every month, by special laboratory test. Mill D: Two per cent tolerance, plus or minus.

Question 2: "Do you periodically size card sliver? If so, how often?" Mill A: Eight cards per day. Mill B: Ten cards per day. Mill C: No schedule.

Question 3: "What program do you have for making new counts? How is the information derived from the nep counts used in reducing card web neps?" Mill A: Four grains of card sliver broken down. Mill B: Work from blackboard. Checked every time a mix is changed. Mill C: Check neps before raw stock dye.

Question 4: "What is the frequency of sizing finisher drawing sliver? Do you use the finisher drawing as the main control point in maintaining proper weights?" Mill A: Size drawing daily. At random. Not used as a control. Mill B: Spot check. Breaker once a day. Finisher once a shift. Used as control point, draft gear changed. Mill C: Working on finisher drawing changing draft or crown for one per cent tolerance.

Question 5: "In sizing drawing or comber sliver in the card room, do you use a humidity regain indicator similar to the lap weight indicator in the picker room?" Mill A: Use regain indicator to control drawing sliver on the same principle as the picker lap indicator in the picker room.

Question 6: "What is the frequency of checking sliver uniformity with the sliver tester? Who does this testing?" Mill A: Combers, every two weeks; drawing, every two months. Mill B: Weekly.

Question 7: "With an electronic evenness tester, do you find a direct relationship between the variation in sliver roving and yarn?" Mill A: Has an electronic tester. Each delivery is tested up to speeders, and bobbins from speeders, spinning and winders. Does not show consistent variation from process to process. Experimenting on standards. Mill B: Trouble in setting standards.

Question 8: "How do you determine the number of bobbins to use when sizing roving or yarn?" Mill A: Eight bobbins from spinning, and 16 from card room, supplied from same. Mill B: Ten bobbins from spinning and roving. Mill C: Eight bobbins from spinning, and four in spinning.

Question 9: "On a ten-bobbin test what would you consider a reasonable per cent variation in size on roving, carded yarn, combed yarn?" Mill A: Combed yarns, three per cent. Mill B: Carded yarns, ten per cent.

"When things are slack the men keep themselves busy with this and that."

Method For Detecting Honeydew On Cotton

Because of excessive difficulty occurring in the processing of cotton from the recent crop, due to the presence of honeydew on the raw cotton, a report entitled "Detection of Honeydew on Raw Cotton" has been prepared by Mack F. Stansbury and Carroll L. Hoffpauir of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., and is available on request to anyone wishing a copy. A brief abstract of the report follows:

"Market lots of cotton are encountered frequently which are contaminated with a sticky or gummy substance called "honeydew," which is the carbohydrate-containing excreta of aphids resulting from the partial digestion of plant sap on which these insects feed. Since honeydew frequently makes the cotton difficult to process in the mill, a reliable confirmatory qualitative test for its presence was needed. Such a test has been developed. It is based on the alpha-naphthol (Molisch) reaction as applied to an aqueous extract of honeydew-contaminated portions of the cotton. As a control, a similar test is carried out on clean, uncontaminated portions of the sample. Ultraviolet fluorescence is frequently helpful in distinguishing between clean and contaminated portions of the lint sample.

Statistics Used To Lower Variation

Elimination of uneconomic variation in sizing of yarn is possible through application of statistical methods, Harold Le Duc, senior engineer of Werner Textile Consultants and P.O.M. Co.—Industrial Consultants said in a paper prepared for delivery at a meeting of the American Society for Quality Control at New York University on April 29, 1950. In spite of the universal use of sizing tests, Mr. Le Duc said that the proper techniques of sampling, testing, and summarizing and interpreting results are not generally understood or highly standardized. However, the majority of mills do recognize the necessity for controlling the average yarn count within close limits.

"An effective control program must do more than merely *measure* variation," Mr. Le Duc stated. "An equally important function is that it discover the *source* of the variation. The best mill man in the world is helpless to remedy a bad situation until he locates the source of the trouble. Statistical methods will measure the variation and locate the source of excessive variation more quickly, with greater certainty, and with less effort than any other method," he said. Deviations from expected standards are readily determined by statistical methods, Mr. Le Duc stated. He presented the formulae, charts and a table used in the opertion of statistical methods.

Mr. Le Duc suggested the practical steps to be taken in putting the statistical theory to use. First, all machines must be carefully checked for mechanical defects and draft constants brought together within a given process. Second, a table of standards is computed. Third, samples are taken from different machines in the key processes at regular intervals so that all the machines are ultimately tested.

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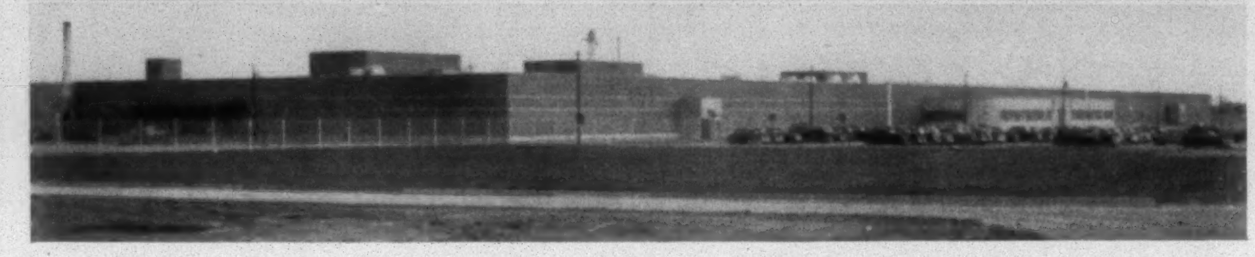

Greenwood's Harris Plant—A Weaver's Dream

By JAMES T. McADEN, JR., Editorial Director

SINCE the end of World War II, Greenwood (S. C.) Mills has been carrying out a $21,000,000 expansion and modernization program. The most outstanding project in this program is the new Harris Plant, completion of which gives Greenwood entry into the filament rayon market. The huge mill, new in every respect from the ground up, was designed by the McPherson Co. of Greenville, S. C., and building was handled by the construction department of Greenwood Mills.

In adding filament rayon fabrics to its line of cotton shade cloths, broadcloths, poplins and spun rayons (made in the Mathews Plant and Greenwood Plant at Greenwood and at Ninety-Six (S. C.) Plant, Greenwood Mills has created a new town on the Greenwood County map—Harris, S. C. Less than two years ago the site of the huge plant and villarge site was nothing but open fields, now it is within a few months of being a complete, self-sufficient community carefully laid out and planned, with an eye to good living as well as beauty.

J. C. Self, *left*, and J. B. Harris, *right*, standing in front of the Harris Plant.

When in full production the Harris Plant is expected to turn out approximately 360,000 yards of cloth per week. This large weekly order will be carried out with the use of Fletcher double-deck, heavy-duty twisters, Fletcher duplex twisters, No. 90 Universal filling quillers, Barber-Colman drawing-in machines, Barber-Colman high-speed filament yarn warpers, stainless steel, seven-cylinder Cocker slashers, and more than 700 Draper XD dobby looms. The total cost of plant and machinery will run somewhere between five and six million dollars.

The big mill itself has been under construction since October of 1948. It has a steel frame and is built with glazed tile interior walls, with tile brick on the outside and insulation between the inner and outer walls. It has refrigerated air conditioning and fluorescent lighting throughout. The floor is of the modern built-up wooden type, consisting of layers of stone, tar and concrete, treated sub-flooring, intermediate treated flooring and finally a top flooring of maple.

The Harris Plant, which is 864 feet long and 232 feet wide, has been named for J. B. Harris, vice-president of the organization for over a quarter of a century. Just recently a bronze plaque in mill's entrance hall was dedicated in his honor. Long an able and progressive leader in the textile industry, Mr. Harris has just ended a year as president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina. He started work in a textile mill when very young, came to Greenwood Mills in 1913 as overseer of spinning, and from then on took on additional authority and responsibility in parallel progress with the organization's president, James C. Self.

The sons of both President Self and Vice-President Harris are following in their fathers' footsteps. James C. Self, Jr., returned from war service to become treasurer of the company; just last month he was elected a director of the

More warps
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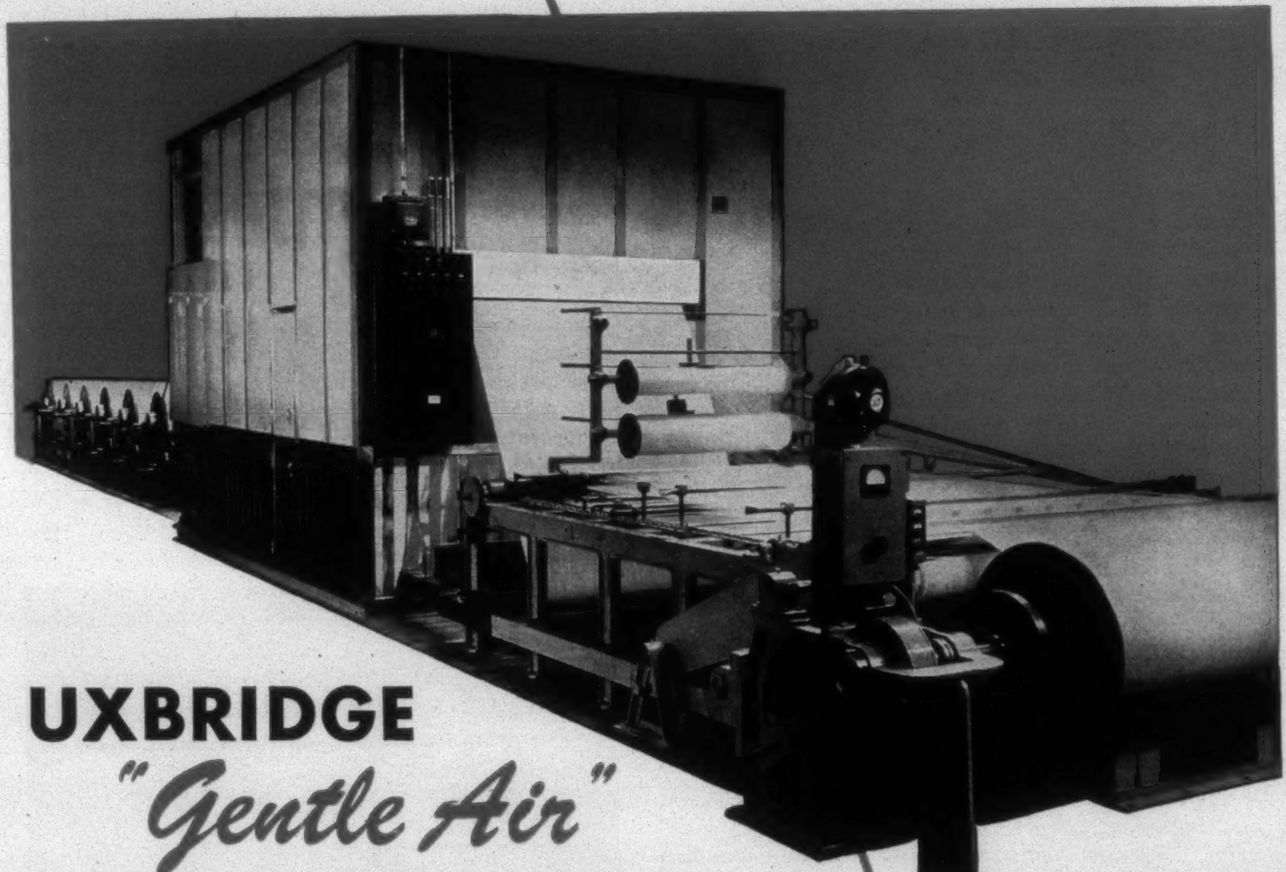

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American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. He and J. B. Harris, Jr., now an assistant vice-president of the firm, devote a great part of their time to construction projects. Secretary of Greenwood Mills is L. B. Adams, who has been with the organization for more than a quarter of a century.

J. C. Self, Jr.

J. B. Harris, Jr.

Employing about 600 people and adding between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 annually to the industrial payroll of Greenwood County, the Harris Plant is likely to become known as "a weaver's dream." The mill offices are in front of the plant proper and include a general conference room, the manager's office, adjoining which is a complete testing department and also the office for the planning and designing department. There is also a completely equipped medical department in charge of a graduate nurse, an office for the personnel manager, and the general office for shipping, timekeeper, and all the clerical help. Immediately behind the plant is a three-story warehouse for storage of raw materials and finished products. Two elevated water tanks are at the rear of the plant to provide ample pressure for the sprinkler system needs. A sewage disposal plant also has been constructed for the community. Water from the City of Greenwood is to be used, an eight-inch main having been laid from the city limits. Power comes from the mills' big power house at Mathews.

Operations in the plant as yet are not nearly on a full-scale basis. Starting up of this new venture of weaving filament rayon fabrics entails quite a personnel training task.

In immediate charge of producing a variety of gray satins, taffetas, suitings, crepes, underwear fabrics, etc., is Manager Fred T. Lawson, who previously was associated with Robbins (N. C.) Mills and the Cleveland Cloth Mills division of J. P. Stevens at Shelby, N. C. Assisting him in the plant management are William V. Gilmore (formerly superintendent of weaving at Judson Mills, Greeenville, S. C.), superintendent of weaving; Newell R. Whitener (formerly with Burlington Mills), in charge of planning and designing; Charles A. Harris (with Burlington Mills for the past 17 years), overseer of throwing; T. Harold McNeill (previously office manager at Greenwood's Greenwood Plant), office manager; Guy S. Langford (formerly office manager for McCormick Spinning Mill), personnel manager; and J. H. Frick, safety supervisor.

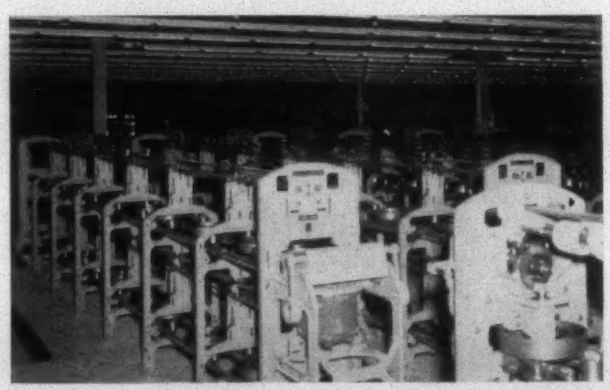
The Flow of Manufacturing

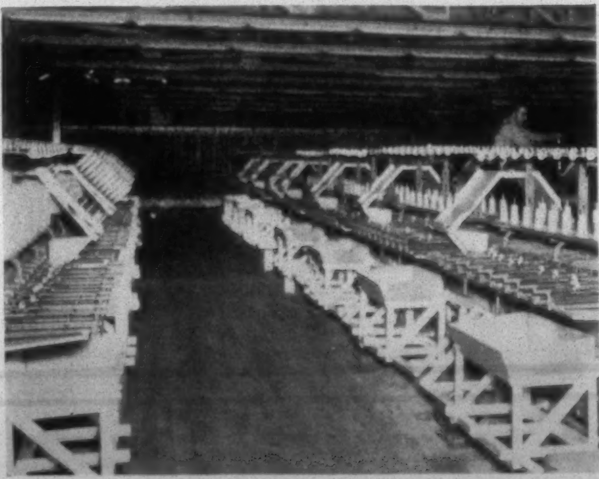
Yarn is received in cases from the rayon producers; some of that portion which will be used for warp threads is taken direct to the warpers, then it is sized, drawn in and delivered to the weave room. Some warps require twisted yarn—in which case the rayon is opened, soaked in solution to prepare it for twisting (allowing it to withstand further processing and giving the finished goods a better hand).

The filling yarn may or may not be twisted before being processed on the No. 90 Universal quillers. The Fletcher double-deck, heavy-duty twisters have spindles designed to take 4½-inch traverse bobbins for crepe yarns and the Fletcher duplex twisters take a six-inch traverse bobbin for combination yarns, one-pound packages in this case. The six-inch traverse bobbins then go back to the heavy-duty twisters for final twist.

The Barber-Colman high-speed warpers are built to maintain constant pressure between the driving drum and the surface of the beam at all times. The let-off is adjustable so that the density can be controlled accurately to suit particular requirements. Maximum speed available is 600 yards per minute, although the warpers usually must be run at less than capacity due to yarn and creel limitations.

The 30-inch diameter Cocker stainless steel slashers are powered by Westinghouse multimotor drives. Individual Taylor Instrument controls are used extensively in the slasher room, just as they are throughout the plant. In one corner of the room the size is mixed in ground-floor kettles, then pumped to storage kettles equipped with temperature controls and located on a balcony immediately overhead. Size is fed from the storage kettles through stainless steel pipes to any one of the four slashers. The Cocker slashers feature stainless steel jacketed size boxes fitted with stainless steel bottom quetsch roll and rubber-covered top quetsch roll; stainless steel cylinders with rotary packless joints; graduated drive permitting change from high speed to crawl speed without over-run of beams, and from crawl speed to high speed without strain or jerk on yarn; finger-tip control of yarn tension, syphon condensate removal with individual traps on each cylinder; counter clocks which measure yarn


Partially erected Fletcher twisters.


The No. 90 Universal quillers.

Publication Announcement—

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

You (mill officials, selling house executives, students, professors) have been asking for it—in fact you have *begged* for it!

Now, after three years of work by the author and publisher, the third edition of *Clark's Weave Room Calculations* is available.

Since exhaustion of the second edition there have been many requests for this book from men actively engaged in the manufacture and sale of cotton goods, and a large number of increasingly urgent requests from textile school students and professors. The latter are interested primarily in the first part of the book—that dealing with cotton cloth calculations. In the revision of the first part (96 pages) some additional rules have been included, making a total of 74, along with further pertinent information—particularly as to loom speeds and the number of looms per weaver.

The second part of this new edition shows full particulars (width, weight, ends and picks, and warp and filling yarn numbers) for several thousand cotton cloths, grouped in tables appropriate to various sectors of the weaving industry. In the revision there have been added more than 700 fabrics, many of which attained importance during World War II. For some 1,900 plainwoven fabrics there have been added data as to the BYT (effective yards of yarn per pound of cloth) which also serves as the basis of the classification into groups.

The author, W. A. Graham Clark, retired last year after many years as chief of the textile division of the United States Tariff Commission. His practical and *absolutely accurate* treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations should find wide application in the textile industry.

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pages

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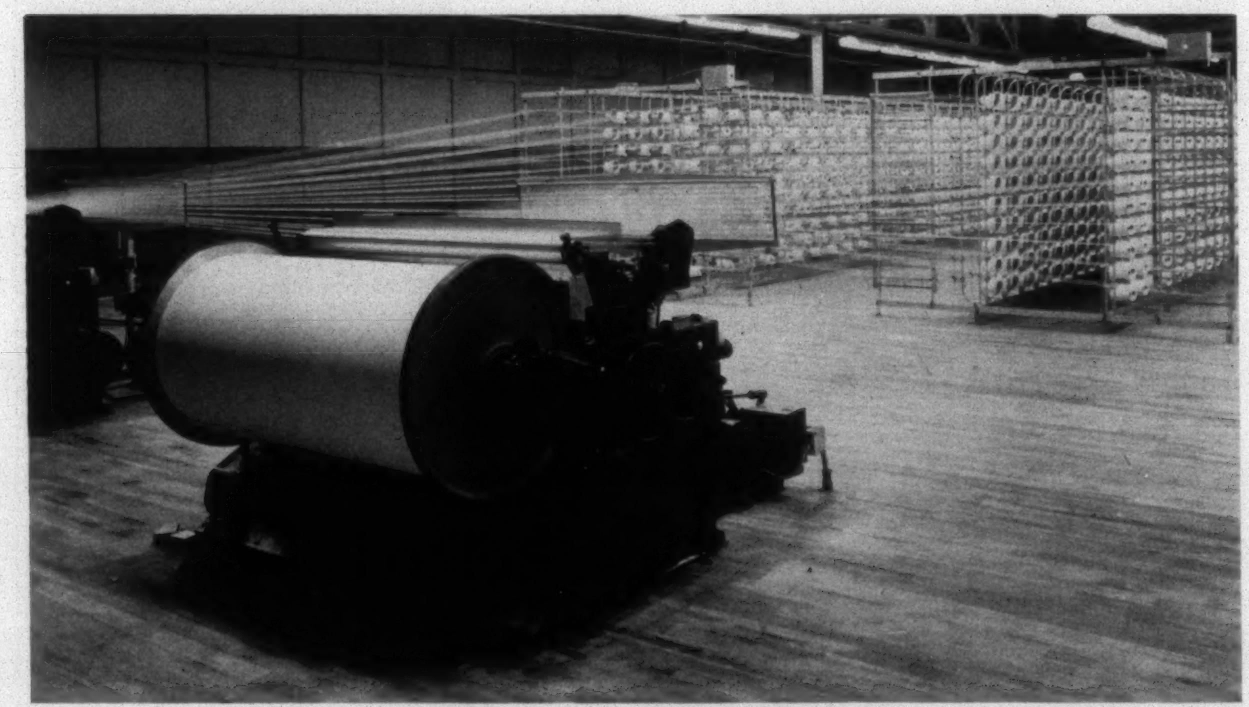
as it enters size box and as it is taken up on loom beam, permitting instant calculation of stretch. The slashers have ball bearings on all moving parts, speed tachometers, combs and comb adjusters. Looms are equipped with Veeder-Root cut meters and cloth is taken off at predetermined yardage.

The Village

This ultra-modern mill has necessitated the hiring of a new supervisory force, along with 600 employees. Since the plant is outside of Greenwood proper and a housing shortage still exists in the town, the completely new village had to be built. Anyone familiar with the textile industry knows of the villages which Greenwood Mills employees live in; they stack up with anything else in the trade, and the Harris village will be no exception.

It will be complete with a commercial center, churches and a school. A hundred five, six and seven-room houses currently are being made ready for occupancy, and construction has been started on another hundred. They will house 400 Harris plant employees and their families at monthly rentals ranging from $20 to $28, depending on the number of rooms. The brick homes feature tile baths, broken tile porches, tile roofs and aluminum screens, and have built-in kitchens with oil heat and electric table-top hot water heaters. Looking more like some restricted suburban development rather than a strictly manufacturing town, this village of homes which would cost from $12,000 to $20,000 if constructed individually is expected when finished to rank as the nation's most attractive industrial community.

While just half the contemplated 200 homes have been built and much of the landscaping of necessity still is to be done, the unfinished community already furnishes a striking



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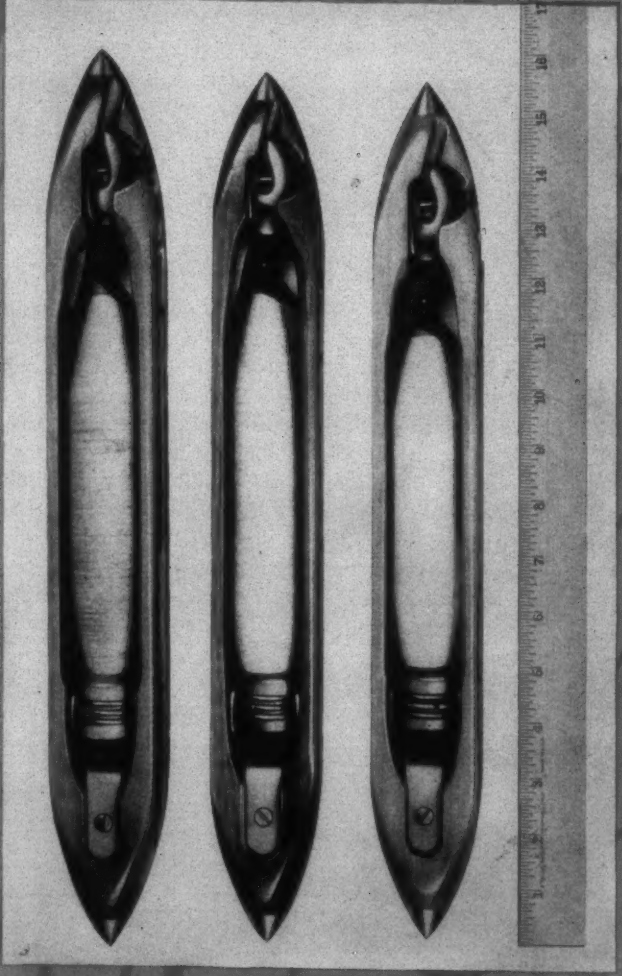

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backdrop for a one-story, rectangular, windowless rayon mill covering nearly five acres and which is as modern as tomorrow. Since it was necessary to blueprint an entire community, with housing, school, business district, community center, etc., as well as utilities, the mill, which has its own large construction department, decided to spare no effort in making Harris as attractive and desirable a place to live as possible.

These three homes are typical of those which have been built in the Harris village.

A modern school plant is expected to be built in time for occupancy by Fall. The streets of the village measure 32 feet from curb to curb, not including sidewalks and parkways which will border each side. The streets are rambling, following the contour of the land, which provides a much more pleasant effect than the usual checkerboard layout.

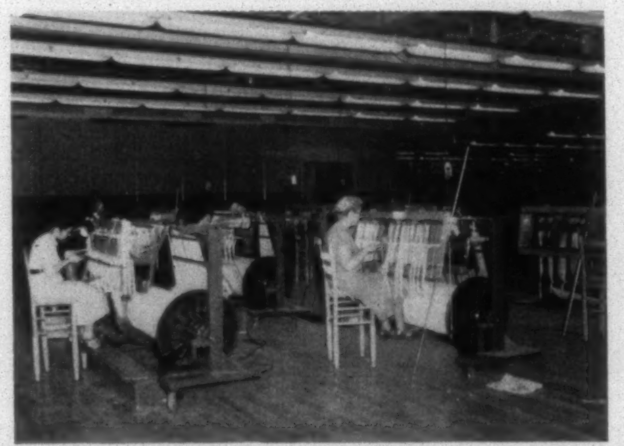
The Greenwood Mills communities are served by a modern laundry that does all the family washing for all employees—absolutely free. Everyone, from top management down, takes advantage of this service. And, actually, the wash is picked up and returned the same day. It would take no mathematician to figure out that relieving the woman of the house of the drudgery of washing makes for pleasanter living.

The textile industry is traditionally one of ups and downs, of feast and famine, but the fact remains that since the beginning of World War I the plants of Greenwood Mills have operated on a three-shift basis and have held to a policy of ploughing back earnings into the enterprise and keying modernization to trade trends.

About two-thirds of the employees live in the mill villages. Some live in attractive homes on very large lots which the mill has built and sold to them at cost. These communities for employees desiring to own their homes were started before the war, when building costs were much lower than now. The homes are now paid for and there's never been a default. It is expected these projects will be resumed when building costs are lower.

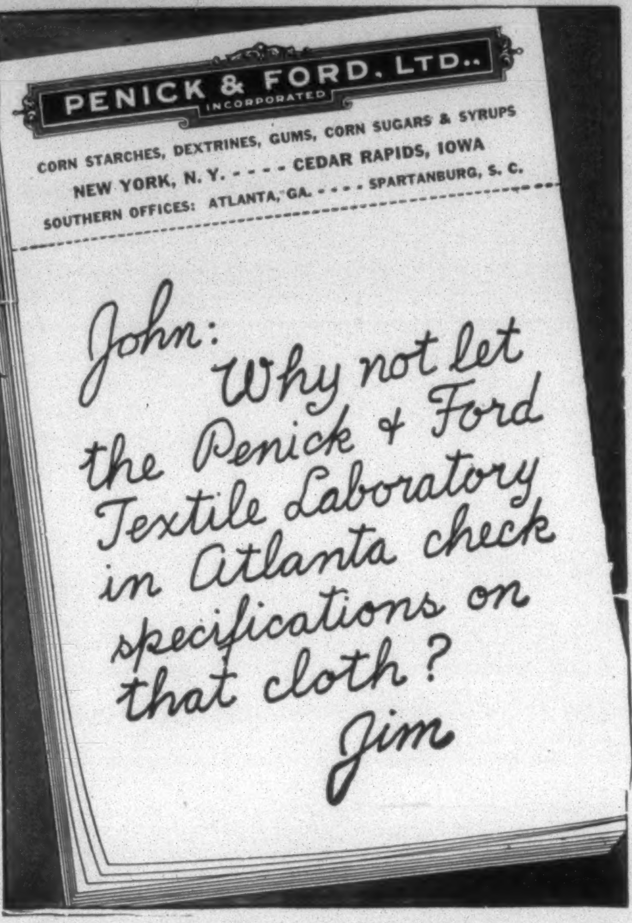
The Mathews, Ninety-Six and Greenwood villages have become widely known for their fine housing and general attractiveness. Of these, Mathews, on U. S. Highway 178 on the southern edge of Greenwood, is perhaps the prettiest and is more familiar to a greater number of people. Even the casual highway traveler sees modern brick tile-roofed bungalows, well-kept lawns, evergreen shrubbery, fenced-in backyards, and garages in every direction he looks. Everywhere there are graceful willow oaks on paved, winding streets. The houses are alternated in floor plans and construction and the colors of the roofs lend a pleasant variety.

Perhaps the most striking sight in the village is the brick



Drawing-in at the Harris Plant.

When this picture was taken in the Harris weave room, not all of the Draper looms had been erected.



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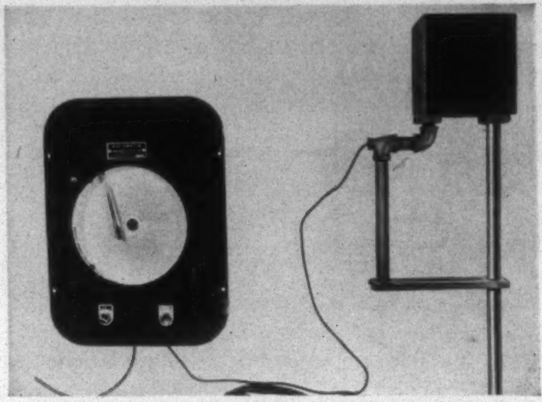

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Due to the general housing shortage, a great deal of new rental housing has gone up in the Mathews, Greenwood and Ninety-Six villages during the last few years and while the new houses, every bit as nice as the pre-war ones, have naturally cost more to build, the rental is still nominal.

The original plant of Greenwood Mills had been opened in 1890 as a community enterprise, with the citizens paying 50 cents to a dollar a week on $100-shares—the same manner in which so many cotton mills in the South were started in that period. Then it developed that just before his 32nd birthday J. C. Self was elected to head the 10,000-spindle plant. Mr. Self at the time knew very little about textile manufacturing, and readily admitted it. Son of a country doctor and farmer, he had begun his career as a store-clerk, then took a business course in order to become bookkeeper and subsequently cashier of the Bank of Greenwood. He held both jobs—bank cashier and mill president—for eight years before deciding that there was enough future in the run-down little plant to spend all of his time supervising its operations.

Then began the continuous expansion and modernization program of Greenwood Mills. New spinning frames and automatic looms were needed if the mill was to compete. The machinery was bought on credit or in exchange for stock. In a few years the number of spindles and looms was doubled. So the story went in ensuing years, and today Greenwood Mills is operating four of the finest weaving plants in the textile industry.

The building of the Harris Plant is a part of the $21,000,000 post-war modernization and expansion program of Greenwood Mills, which includes the building of another rayon plant, the details of which are still in a formative stage. The post-war modernization phase is about complete.

Five million dollars alone is being spent on modernization at the Mathews Plant, which turns out about 1,500,000 yards of rayon cloth weekly and is one of the largest units in the country running exclusively on spun rayons. This included about $2,500,000 for new looms and $1,000,000 for spinning equipment, the rest being spent on air conditioning, winding and twisting equipment and a new staple fiber opening room. The Mathews Plant was acquired by Greenwood Mills in 1930. Its size was doubled during the depression of the 1930s.

The Greenwood Plant, the original unit of the organization, produces fine carded cotton constructions and the Ninety Six Cotton Mill, acquired in 1921, makes combed as well as carded cotton fabrics. Since the war about $4,000,000 has been spent on modernization and machinery replacement at the Greenwood and Ninety Six plants.

The post-war program of Greenwood Mills has involved a tremendous lot of construction. Not included, of course, in this program, but nevertheless involving the construction dedpartment of Greenwood Mills, is a 179-bed hospital now going up in Greenwood, a gift to the city from Mr. Self. The Self Memorial Hospital, which will make Greenwood the medical center of a large area, is expected to be completed sometime late this year.

Warp Preparation, Weaving Problems Studied

Problems concerning warp preparation and weaving were discussed by members of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association at the Spring meeting of the group April 15 in Danville, Va. Horace W. Buchanan, head of warp preparation at Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., was chairman of the section discussing warp preparation, and C. A. Davis of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., presided over the section discussing weaving. A stenographic report of these two group discussions follows:

Warp Preparation Section

Question 1: "Has anyone put slashing on an incentive system? If so, what effect has it had on quality?" Mill A: Had five months experience, not enough to draw conclusion. He is in favor of it. Quality suffered some. It is paid per 1,000 beam yards. Mill B: The quality is better. Slasher tenders are better satisfied. Higher wages. He has nine months experience. Mill C: Quality should be included in the incentive basis. Mill D: Any incentive provides better control in the hands of supervisors. It gives a guide-stick.

Chairman: Would you attribute the improvement to better supervision? Mill B: Yes. Mill C: Definitely.

Question 2: "What type of squeeze roll covering do you prefer on 35/1 to 50/1; blanket, yarn wound, or synthetic?" Mill A: 100 per cent wool is preferable. Mill B: Wool gave best result. Has tried rubber without success. Mill C: Is using six yards of wool blanket on top of three yards sheeting or burlap or canvas.

Chairman: On 100 per cent synthetic, he lays on three rounds of ducking on top of that, five yards new blanket on top of that, the five yards old blanket. The new blanket always on the inside. Burning in all blanket on the back roll and swapping to the front when needed.

Mill B: How long should a blanket last? Approximately three weeks run? Mill A: One month. Mill C: Has anybody any experience in desizing or reconditioning blankets? Chairman: Does not think it practical. Mill D: Has never actually tried but thinks it would improve quality.

Question 3: "What has been your experience slashing with wet dye beams in the creel?" Answers: Not satisfactory. One is drying the dye beam. Another is draining the size several times per set due to cracking of napthol colors. The wet beams dilute the size. Favors drying. Not sized as well. Using cotton. They do not run any rayon on dye beams. Size of beams 14 inches.

Question 4: "Do you have difficulty with rolling with a hot air slasher?" Mill A: Prefers hot air slasher to can slashers.

Question 5: "Has anyone used a synthetic roll as a dressing roll? If so, what were the results?" Mill A: Has used synthetic roll as for rayon with good results.

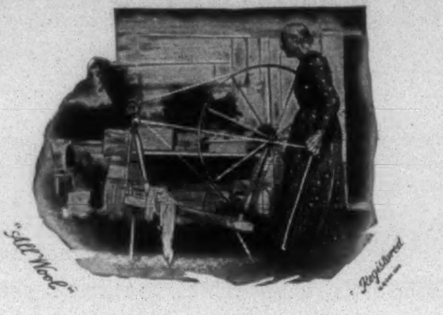
Question 6: "What is the most practical dent comb to use on 3'/1 to 52/1 fancy work?" Mill A: Uses 32 dents per panel. He likes more dents per panel, which eliminates stuck ends. For filament rayon he uses straight combs. For spun rayon he prefers zigzag comb.

Question 7: "What is the speed of your slashers on slow motion?" Mill A: Five yards. Mill B: Three yards.

Question 8: "Have you ever successfully used a synthetic size on cottons in the place of starch? If so, what type and what effect was found in desizing?" Mill A: For two-ply yarn and synthetic, because it need not be desized.

Section on Weaving

Humidity: Considering the elements that enter into humidity conditions of a weave room it was generally agreed that 80° relative humidity was about standard. Course counts require less humidity, about 75° R. Spun rayon found to run best at 72° R. The amount



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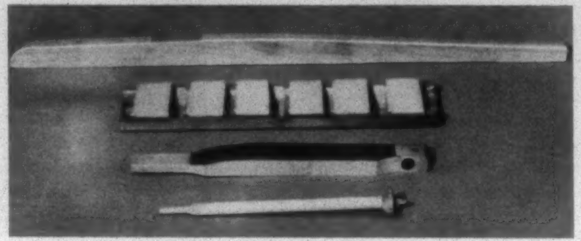

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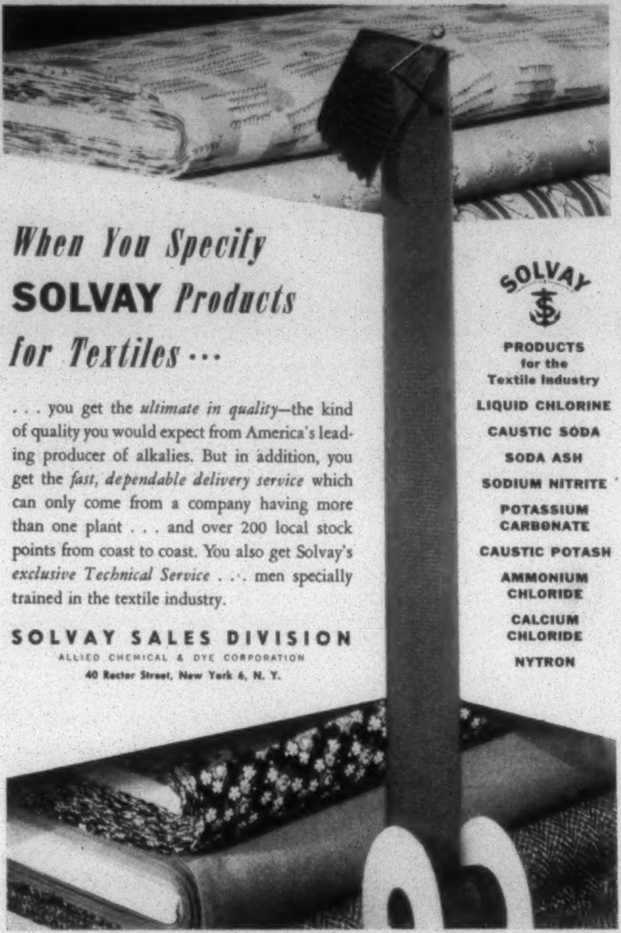

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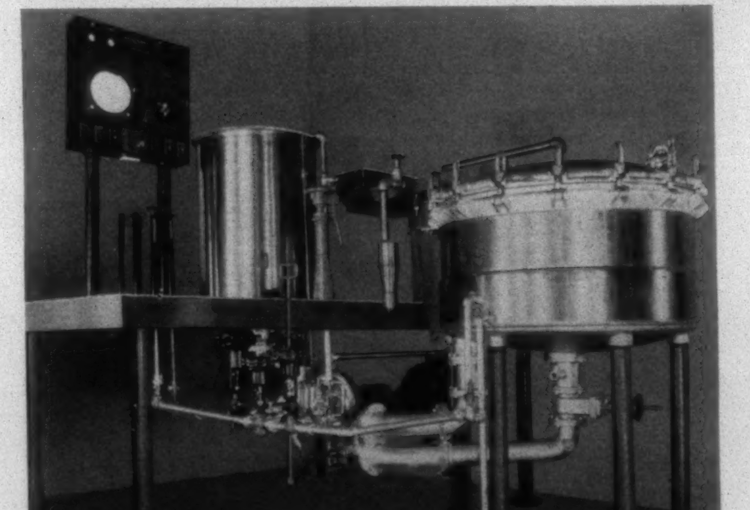

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of moisture left in the warps at slashing was stated to be six per cent.

Loom Lubrication: Changing from one-half to one-horsepower motor not thought necessary to change oil but should put an 1/8-inch fiber washer on friction to reduce fire hazard.

Speed of Looms: Suggested to run the loom about ten per cent slower than the manufacturer recommends. One mill reported it was running the same loom at a ten per cent higher speed on a bottom solid floor than those running upstairs on a weak floor. It was generally agreed that better operations were obtained using cushion pads under the looms. Fur and/or bristles were reported to be in use in shuttles for cotton filling, both coarse and fine. One mill reported using a tension shuttle eye for cotton filling 19s with good results. One mill reported having a special pay scale for weavers and fixers running exceptionally high production and good quality with excellent results. This was based on ten years experience. One mill reported having a special attachment for preventing jerk-ins on the box side of a box loom.

Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

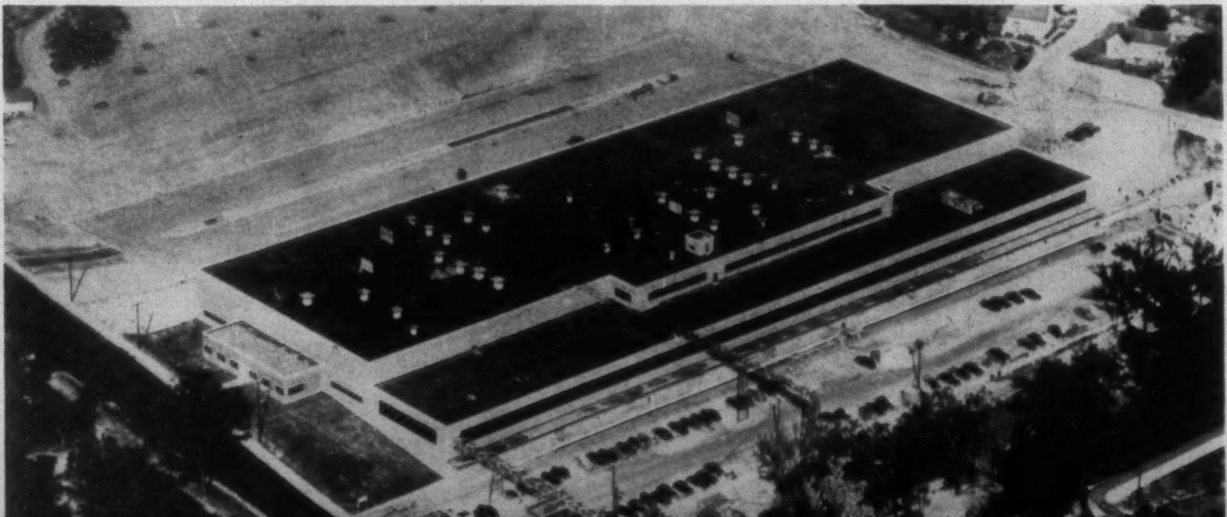
Graniteville Starts Production At Gregg Plant

THE Graniteville Co.'s new Gregg dyeing and finishing plant, located in Graniteville, S. C., has now been completed and was opened with formal ceremonies the morning of May 2. These ceremonies were attended by many persons in the textile and other related fields, as well as important public officials of South Carolina and Georgia.

This new plant is said to represent the ultimate in dyeing and finishing facilities in its field. Into its layout and design have gone the ideas of Graniteville's experienced production management, engineers, maintenance staff, and the Gregg division's own personnel. The building itself, constructed of stone, steel, concrete and tile, was put up by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., but prior to the beginning of actual construction, machinery and equipment layouts were made up by Graniteville's operating executives, with a view toward incorporating into the new plant the best possible systems of materials handling, straight-line production, and over-all operating efficiency. At the same time, no detail was over looked in providing for the best possible working conditions for plant employees. When all of these ideas had been worked up into suitable layouts, the building was designed to house them. In other words, the operation to be conducted was first laid out by Graniteville Co.'s own personnel and the building itself was constructed to fit the operation.

The plant was opened formally exactly 16 months after ground was broken. It further strengthens Graniteville's enviable 104-year-old reputation for producing and finishing the finest in cotton goods. The new Gregg plant will finish the major part of the product of the company's six manufacturing mills, and will, in addition, do job finishing for outside customers. In 1949 Graniteville Co. manufactured 97,000 bales of cotton into 103,000,000 yards of cloth. About 550 persons will be utilized in operating the new Gregg plant. These will not be additional personnel for Graniteville Co., since they were formerly employed in the old plant, built in 1924.

Equipped with the most modern dyeing and finishing



Aerial view of the recently completed Gregg dyeing and finishing plant which was erected for Graniteville Co. at a cost reported to be approximately 3½ million dollars. Construction time for ground breaking until Daniel Construction Co. delivered the plant to the owners was 280 days.

machinery, the new Gregg division is a part of a plan conceived by Graniteville's management several years ago—a plan designed to make operation of the company a completely integrated process, in which fabrics can be designed, manufactured, and finished, in accordance with customer specifications.

The main types of cloth produced by Graniteville Co. are drills, twills, jeans, poplins, flannels, ducks, tickings, sateens, hickory stripes, coverts, and teal cloths. Appropriately finished for their use, that is napped, stock-dyed, vat-dyed, and Sanforized—these goods go into work clothing, work gloves, awnings, boy's wear, sport's clothing, drapery linings, dress goods, mattress covers, automobile tops and many other items.

Every consideration was given to providing the best possible working conditions for the 550 men and women employed in the plant. Elimination of condensate, complete removal of heat and fumes at the point of origin, scientific temperature control Summer and Winter, and modern lighting throughout were provided. Other facilities for personal comfort include shower rooms, sanitary toilets, rest rooms.

The building, which is 640 by 257 feet, contains 215,743 square feet of usable space. It was built entirely of red brick, steel, tile and concrete. The new Gregg plant is the largest single project ever undertaken by Graniteville Co. since the corporate charter was granted 104 years ago. It is the last unit in the development of a well-coordinated plan conceived several years ago; all told, the new building, its equipment, the large steam plant, the water supply and other auxiliary facilities installed since this plan was started, represent a total investment of $10,000,000.

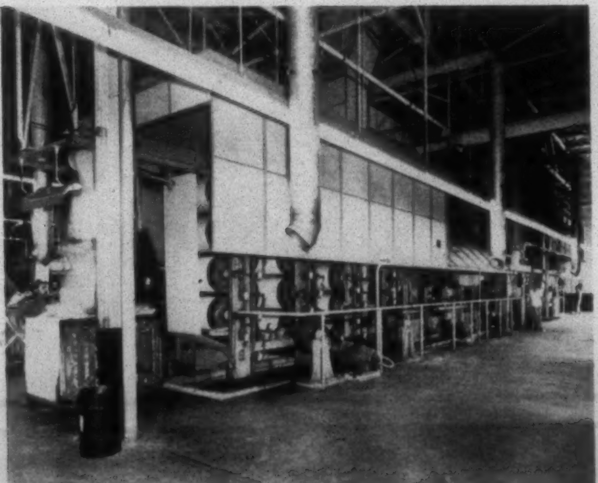
The foundation of the new dyeing and finishing plant was begun in January, 1949, and the structure completed in November. All the serviceable machinery of the old plant had to be transferred, and additional machinery installed.

There is a striking difference evident in the set-up, methods and operations in the new Gregg plant, scientifically designed to do all types of dyeing and finishing in a straight line manner, as compared with methods and procedure in the old plant, adequate for the needs when it was built in 1924 and added to as business expanded. For instance, the bleaching operation, heretofore done by stages, is now continuously in the straightline manner. This makes for convenience, time-saving and improved quality.

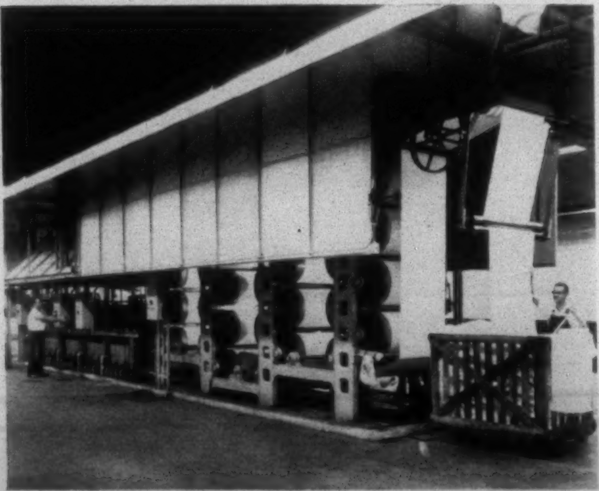
Another feature of the new plant is that all ranges are driven with direct current. This means better speed and tension control, since compensator gates are utilized to synchronize speeds of the various sections automatically.

Section of gray goods warehouse. C. W. Randall *in center*, Thomas Barton trucking *in foreground*.

Cloth being fed from gray room to preparation department. James F. Stewart *near* and Joe Wheeler *far*.



Full view of desizing range. Raymond Brantley *at exit end*, Everett Walker *at side* and Robbie Kearse *at entering end*.



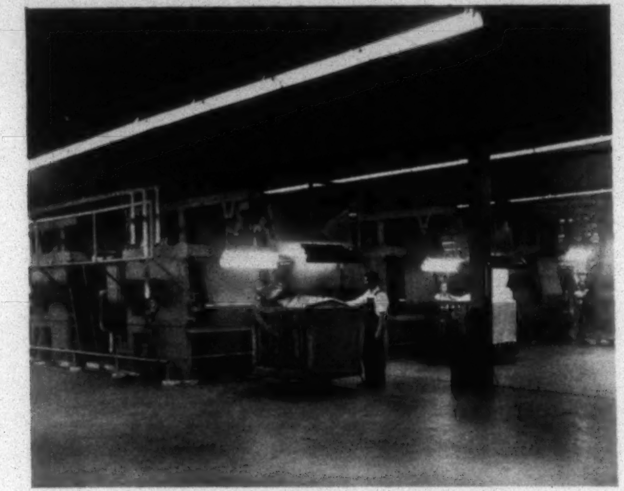
Exit end of continuous bleaching range. Johnnie Brown *at side*, Zonnie Franklin *at end*.

This also means that the equipment can be run at a crawl or up to the full capacity of the motors.

Gregg's facilities enable it to do all kinds of dyeing—vat, sulphur, mineral, direct, developed dyes, napthols. Gregg has the full equipment to do every type of finish—all kinds of starch and resins, mercerizing, sanforizing, durable and renewable water repellents, crease resistance, also corduroy cutting and finishing.

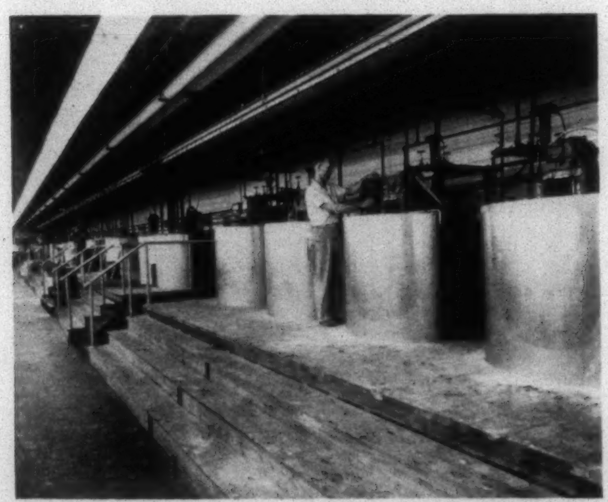
Recognizing that obsolescence is one of the worst factors the textile industry has to contend with, Gregg has always been interested in every new and progressive method. It has never hesitated to replace old equipment with new. If it could not obtain a certain type of machine for a special purpose from the regular sources of supply, it built its own. Today, in its own right, Gregg holds a number of patents.

An essential feature of the Gregg plant is its highly

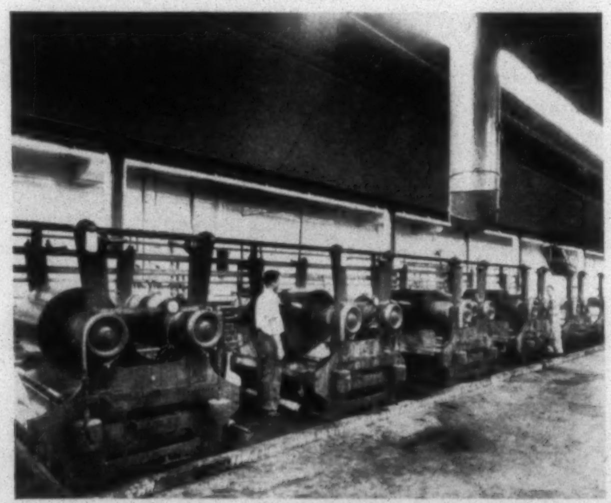


Delivery end of compressive shrinking (Sanforizing) machines. *Left to right*, James Seigler, O'Neil Lowe and Jesse Yaun.

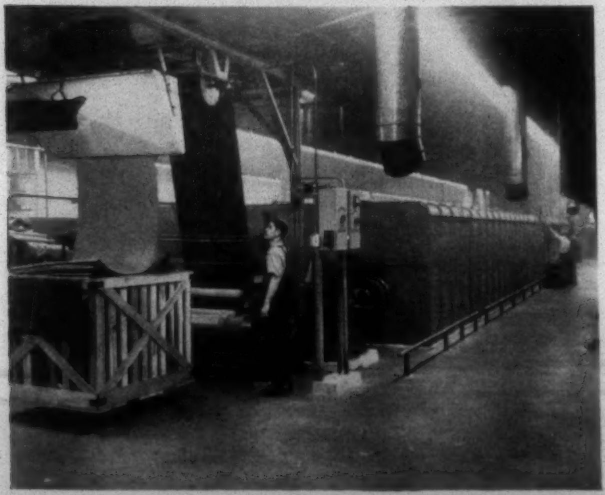
Entering end of continuous dyeing ranges. Glenn Whitlock and George Walker in *foreground*, Tom Whitlock and Louis Mosely *in background*.



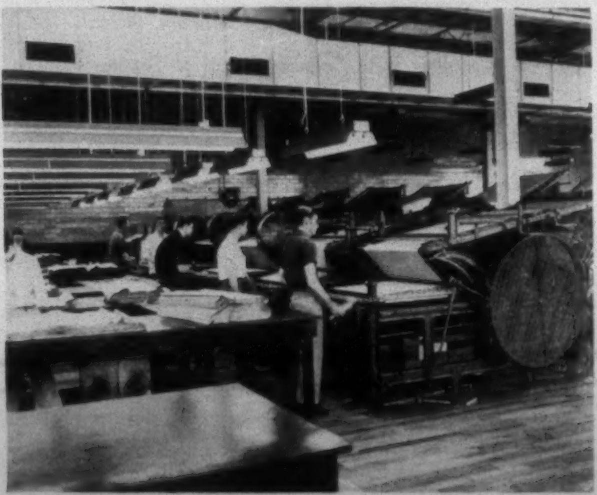
View of dye and chemical mixing room. Capers McCarty at mixing tank.



Battery of dye jigs. Sanford Davis and Haskell Hatcher, operators.



Exit end of tenter frame. James Carroll *at control*.



Part of a battery of eight folding machines.

organized laboratory, equipped for physical and chemical work. It is probably the most complete in the textile field. Its facilities were used considerably by the Government during the war, to test and check fabrics and finishes.

Gregg has long had a reputation for highly satisfactory work. Laboratory research, test and experiment have played a large part in achieving this. With the present expanded facilities, it is expected that the highest quality standards will be maintained.

As to the scope of Gregg's activities, this is succinctly expressed by J. Everett Brown, general superintendent of dyeing and finishing: "We take the problems which come to us from our mills and our customers, and work them out. We are in position to develop any kind of color or finish for any possible use. If a customer tells us what he wants the cloth for, what he wants it to do, we have the means, the practical knowledge and the patience to work out the problem so as to get the desired results."

The Gregg plant in its present stage is a worthy example of the combined experience of executives, engineers, technicians and others applied to an industry wherein experience is one of the requisites for good results. Mr. Brown himself has been with Gregg since December 15, 1924, a few months after Gregg began. Before that he had acquired a sound knowledge of cotton spinning and weaving. Walter E. Powell, superintendent of the Gregg plant, and Mr. Brown's able assistant, has been there 20 years. Other supervisors have service records as follows: assistant superintendents—one 23 years, one 18 years; general foremen—one 24 years, one 18 years, one 14 years, two 13 years, departmental foremen—bleacher 25 years, dyer 19 years, finisher 23 years, inspection 19 years, master mechanic 13 years, standards 18 years, shipping 24 years.

TRICKS of the Trade

Edited by PROF. KENNETH S. CAMPBELL
Chemistry and Dyeing Department, North Carolina State College School of Textiles

Motes in Nylon

Problem: We are manufacturers of spun nylon yarn and supply it to a customer who produces nylon lace tablecloths. The yarn has proved highly satisfactory for the purpose and the account has been a substantial one. Recently, however, we have run into a peculiar difficulty which has not only stopped or orders on this item but has left our customer with some 600 tablecloths (which, incidentally, retail for over $30 apiece) in an unsalable condition. For some reason numerous brown spots began to appear on the cloth during the final decating operation, following the heat setting treatment. So far we have not been able to remove these spots, nor what is even more important, have we been able to discover what is causing them. They have been variously diagnosed as particles of coal, bale markings, and tobacco juice, but careful examination has not confirmed any of these possibilities. We are submitting samples of the yarn and a tablecloth for your comments.

Solution: Microscopic examination showed that at the heart of most of the spots in the cloth there was a tiny dark brown fragment, usually associated with a nep in which both nylon and some cotton fibers were entangled. Spotting this fragment with chloroform extracted some additional color which spread to the surrounding fibers. Since it seemed at first highly unlikely that cotton motes could have gotten into the nylon during the yarn manufacturing process, it was thought that the cotton decating blankets might have been the source of the motes and that the transfer occurred during the steaming. However, examination of the nylon in yarn formed showed up a number of neps containing motes of the same character as those found in the cloth. At this phase in the investigation it was realized that the air ducts from the nylon pickers and the cotton pickers on the floor below ran into a common duct and that if the blower from the nylon picker happened to be turned off when the other blower was running it was quite possible for some of the waste from the cotton picker to back up and contaminate the air in the nylon picker room. This was evidently the root of all of the trouble and must be corrected.

The next step was to find a satisfactory method for salvaging the 600 or more tablecloths in which the nylon had been stained by color from the motes during decating. Because the coloring matter which had to be removed in this case constituted a part of the color which is ordinarily removed in the scouring and bleaching of cotton, it was logical to expect removal by a treatment similar to that used in cotton bleaching, bearing in mind that it must not be a treatment which would harm the nylon. Some experimentation showed that a preliminary steeping in three per cent synthetic detergent and one per cent soda ash followed by rinsing and a treatment in a beck with five per cent Textone (sodium chlorite) and five per cent formic acid at 180-200° F. for one to two hours removed the stains completely. It is interesting to note that on a previous occasion a hosiery manufacturer brought us samples of hose which had developed brown spots during the boarding operation when boarded in the gray. These spots were also traced to color bleeding from motes, and in this case was aggravated by the particular wetting agent which was being used to help wet out the goods before boarding.

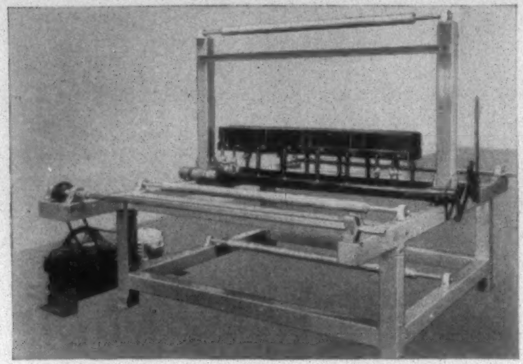
Textile Chemistry Reference Shelf

We have had a surprising number of inquiries asking to be referred to books covering a variety of special subjects in the field of textile chemistry and dyeing. Because of this interest, and because during the last six or eight years a number of new and excellent books in this general field have been published, we are presenting below a list of works which we consider as having an especially useful place in the reference library of anyone associated with our phase of the industry. We would be glad to have any comments on this list and to learn whether we have omitted any which have proved of unusual value.

American Cotton Handbook. 2nd Ed. Merrill, Macormac and Mauersberger. Textile Book Publishers, Inc., New York 16, N. Y. (1949).

American Wool Handbook. 2nd Ed. Von Bergen and Mauers-

NOTICE



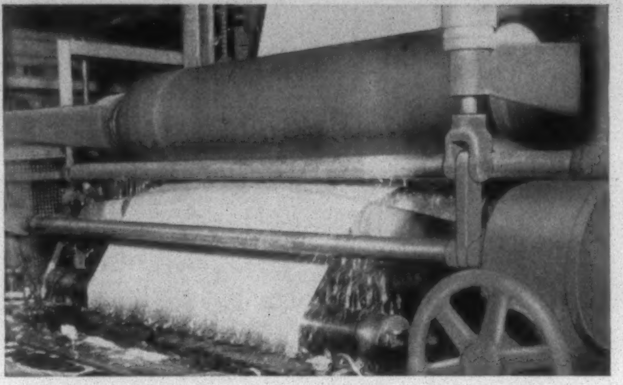
CARBOMATIC SINGEING UNIT

The Carbomatic gas-fired Infra-Red Singeing Unit was developed by Carbomatic Corporation. It combines the use of incandescent refractory radiance for the searing of "fuzz," and flame pressure-singeing to permeate all interstices of weave. Singes both sides of the material simultaneously . . . up to 400 or more yards being passed per minute. The singeing is clean, thorough, uniform; no burning or scorching of fibers. Simple adjustment permits handling of different types of fabric (such as rayons, acetates, cottons and woolens) of various weights and widths, at regulated speeds, on the same unit. Full-automatic operation.

For complete specifications, write for Bulletin BT-5.

Carbomatic singeing unit is fully protected by Patent No. 2462166 and no other firm or individual is authorized to manufacture this device.

CARBOMATIC CORPORATION • Pioneers in Textile Infra-Red
24-81 47th Street Long Island City 3, N. Y.
Southern Branch: Textile Specialty Co., Greensboro, N. C.



MANHATTAN ROLLS cut costs

Many mills report longer service life—*years longer*—when they use Manhattan Rubber Covered Rolls on their batchers, scutchers, slashers, padders, mercerizing and other equipment. This is because Manhattan Rolls do not oxidize, surface harden, crack nor change density. Even long periods of storing do not deteriorate Manhattan Rolls. Density is always engineered just right for the peculiar requirements of individual textile finishing machines. Raybestos-Manhattan's method of bonding rubber to the metal core of the roll guarantees an inseparable cover. All these features insure long service and the longer your Manhattan Rubber Covered Rolls last, the more they cut costs.

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Conveying Systems
Cotton Rinsers
Cotton Stock Dryers
Crush Roll Machines
Dusting Machines
Mixing Pickers
Opening Machines
Package Dryers
Press Roll Machines
Rayon Staple Pickers
Skein Dryers
Slat Conveyors
Special Dryers
Stainless Steel Bleach Bowls
Top Press Machines
Tray Dryers
Wet Pickers
Wool Drying Machines
Wool Washing Machines
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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF STOCK DRYING AND WOOL WASHING EQUIPMENT IN AMERICA

Since 1852

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORPORATION
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berger. Textile Book Publishers, Inc., New York 16, N. Y. (1948).

An Introduction to Textile Bleaching. J. T. Marsh. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. (1948).

Dyeing With Coal-Tar Dyesuffs. Whittaker and Wilcock. 5th Ed. D. Van Nostrand & Co., Inc., 250 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. (1950).

The Bleaching, Dyeing and Chemical Technology of Textile Fibers. 2nd Ed. Trotman and Trotman. Chas. Griffin & Co., 42 Drury Lane, London, England (1948).

Vat Dyesuffs and Vat Dyeing. M. R. Fox. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. (1948).

The Theory and Practice of Wool Dyeing. C. L. Bird. Society of Dyers and Colourists. 32/34 Piccadilly, Bradford, England (1947).

The Chemical Technology of Dyeing and Printing. L. Diserens. Reinhold Publishing Co., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y. (1948).

An Introduction to Textile Finishing. J. T. Marsh. Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 37 Essex St. W. C. 2, London, England (1948).

Cellulose Chemistry. E. Heuser. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. (1944).

The Methods of Cellulose Chemistry. Chas. Doree. 2nd Ed. D. Van Nostrand & Co., Inc., 250 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. (1947).

Analytical Methods for a Textile Laboratory (A.A.T.C.C.) Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass. (1949).

Yearbook of the A.A.T.C.C. Howes Publishing Co., 1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. (Published yearly).

Handbook of Physics and Chemistry. Chemical Rubber Publishing Co., 2310 Superior Ave. N.E., Cleveland, Ohio. (Published yearly).

The Merck Index. Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. (1940).

Matthews Textile Fibers. H. Mauersberger, Editor. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. (1947).

The New Fibers. Sherman and Sherman. D. Van Nostrand & Co., 250 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. (1946).

High Polymers, Vol. V—Cellulose. E. Ott, Editor. Interscience Publishers, 215 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. (1943).

Organic Chemistry. Fieser and Fieser. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, Mass. (1944).

Whiter Than White

Question: How do the new fluorescent whitening agents work and what advantages do they have over ordinary bleaching agents?

Answer: Fluorescence may be loosely defined as the ability of certain substances to emit light of a wave-length different (and always of longer wave-lengths) than that to which they are exposed. This means that if a material can utilize radiant energy of short wave-length—for example, ultraviolet (sometimes called "black light"), which normally plays no part in the apparent brightness of a substance—by converting and emitting it as visible light in the proper region of the spectrum, the material will appear brighter than if it were not able to utilize this ultraviolet energy. Perhaps the point will be made clear by drawing an analogy between fluorescent bleaching and modern fluorescent lighting. There is very little visible light given out by the mercury vapor discharge within a fluorescent tube; however, the ultraviolet energy in this radiation activates the chemical pigments with which the inner walls of the tube are coated, causing them to fluoresce, and this provides the visible light which is the actual illumination. Similarly the ultraviolet present in sunlight does not contribute to the light we see reflected from normal fabrics, but if these fabrics contain a substance which fluoresces in ultraviolet then there can be more visible light emitted from the fabric than impinges upon it. Of course, in order to be of use the fluorescent light must be of a color which will apparently enhance the whiteness of the fabric from which it is emitted. If the fluorescence is green-blue to violet it will tend to neutralize slight yellowness in fabrics and make it appear whiter just as ordinary blueing agents do; even if the goods are fully bleached the slight extra brightness on the blue side provided by these fluorescent compounds, due to utilization of the ultraviolet, will tend to make the white appear whiter.

The weak point in the argument for use of fluorescent bleaching compounds lies in the fact that very often goods are exposed to light which does not have enough ultraviolet in it to cause an appreciable amount of fluorescence. In sunlight or bright daylight the fluorescent whitening may be quite effective, but in dull, cloudy weather, or within doors, radiant energy of sufficiently short wave-length to activate the fluorescent compounds may be entirely lacking. On the other side of the picture these compounds have as good fastness properties as the average direct dye (and in fact are applied in about the same way) and therefore provide a relatively durable whitening effect, at least compared to conventional blueing agents. These fluorescent whitening agents should be especially useful on goods such as rayons or nylon which may be almost, but not quite, white enough without bleaching, or to give a slight additional whiteness to incompletely bleached cotton or wool.

Decries Anonymous "Shrink-Resistant" Markings

Anonymous "shrink-resistant" markings recently were termed hazardous to the continued public acceptance of shrinkage-controlled woolen merchandise by Robert M. Dowling, vice-president of the Sanforized Division of Cluett Peabody & Co. Pointing to a nation-wide survey indicating that 80 per cent of typical consumer families have woolen shrinkage problems, Mr. Dowling said that during the past 12 months this huge potential market has eagerly welcomed garments that will not shrink out of fit.

"Unfortunately for the woolen industry," he declared, "eagerness to tap this ready market has brought forth a rash of anonymous 'shrink-resistant' labels and similar markings which are accepted at their face value by consumers, but which unfortunately are not supported when the merchandise is washed." Mr. Dowling said that in some instances anonymously labeled woolens do not receive the proper treatment and supervision necessary to insure complete shrinkage control. He added that frequently such merchandise develops relaxation shrinkage from yarn tensions that occur during manufacture.

"Proper shrinkage control," he explained, "should include not only the chemical treatment of wool but the entire process of manufacturing the garment, particularly in the knitted field. The consumer has a right to expect that both types of shrinkage have been overcome in garments bearing a shrink-resistant marking. Mr. Dowling declared that at present, "shrink-resistant" labels can be tagged on any garment whether or not the wool has been adequately treated.

Urging the adoption by manufacturers of what he termed "reasonable standards of shrinkage control," Mr. Dowling described the ideal wool processing as one which can be applied at any stage in manufacture—tops, yarn, woven or knitted fabrics, made-up knitted garments. "Shrinkage control should be permanent and unaffected by repeated laundering," he said, adding that the resiliency, elasticity and dyeing properties of the wool should remain unimpaired.

ELIZABETH McGEE
Maid of Cotton

Miss Elizabeth McGee of Spartanburg, S. C., was selected Maid-of-Cotton for 1950. Textile manufacturers select Burk-Schier Wet Processing Agents for dyeing and finishing yarns and fabrics made of cotton.

AMERICAN COTTON MADE IN U·S·A

BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL Co.
Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

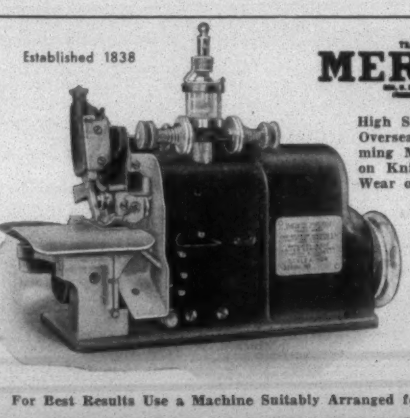
PENETRANTS • DETERGENTS • SOFTENERS • REPELLENTS • FINISHES

Package Dyeing and Bleaching

ALL TYPE COLORS
ON COTTON YARNS

PIEDMONT PROCESSING CO., Belmont, N. C.

Established 1838



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SILICATE
P's & Q's

For more information on these silicate uses ask for the file numbers.

USE FILE #29-5

Continuous Bleaching

For rapid bleaching of textiles the efficient peroxide assistant is Star* Silicate. It evenly releases Oxygen when cloth is present. Star's purity prevents floc formation which forms scale deposit and which may entrap iron or other impurities to cause burns or weakened goods.

USE FILE #29-9

Water Processing

Activated Silica Sols prepared from "N"* Silicate reacted with various acid-functioning chemicals are efficient coagulating aids in water treatment. One case involved water containing 1.08 ppm manganese. Coagulation with lime, alum and N-Sol, removed 95.3% of the manganese with only 4.7% depositing on the filters.

USE FILE #17-8

Preventing Rust in Kiers

An effective chemical coating to prevent rust is PQ* Silicate of Soda. An insoluble coating is formed by dusting white cement on the wet silicate. The cement and silicate react to form a lining which lasts for many boils.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO.
SOLUBLE SILICATES FOR INDUSTRY
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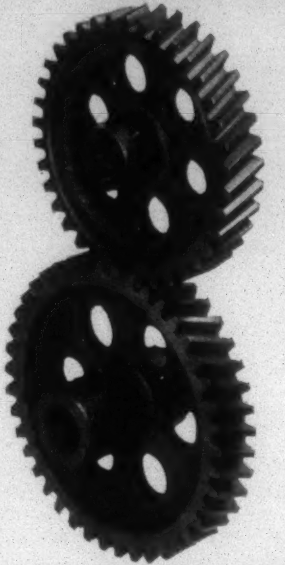
Custom Cut

GEARS



SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

•

ROLLER CHAIN DRIVES

•

VEE CORD DRIVES

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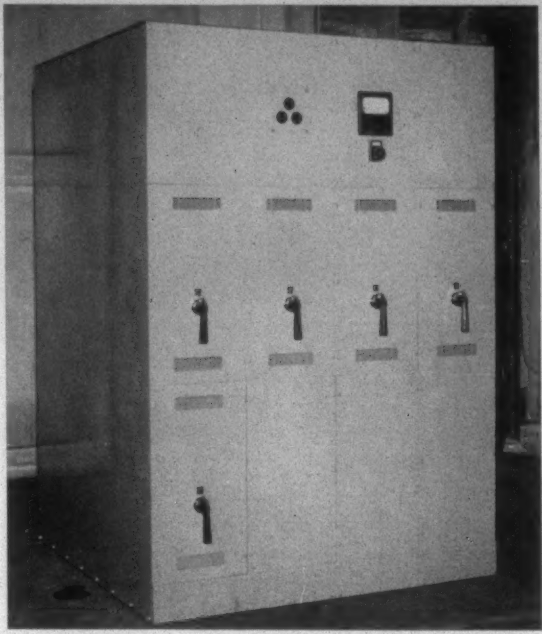
SPROCKETS
SHEAVES
COMPOUNDS

Write For Stock Sheet on Gears

FERGUSON GEAR COMPANY
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA



Switchboard built for Salem Steel Co. of Winston-Salem, N. C., with five 800-ampere circuit breakers and space for three additional circuit breakers, all of the 50,000-ampere interrupting capacity rating. Board is complete with three-phase ground detector and volt meter with three-phase switch.

Southern Electric Service Co.

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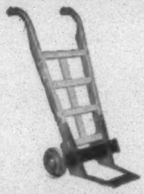
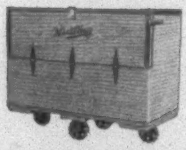
Is your Materials Handling ACCIDENTAL *or* ENGINEERED ?

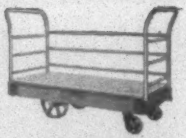
Dolly & Flat Trucks Low Platforms



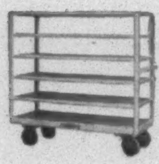
Two Wheel Trucks



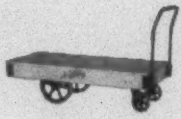
Box and Four Sided Trucks



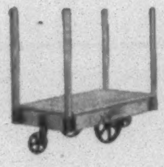
Three Sided Superstructure



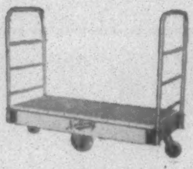
Shelf Trucks



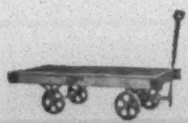
Non-Tilting Platform Trucks



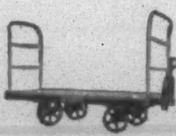
Balance Type Stake Trucks



Balance Type Rack Trucks



Wagon Type Trucks



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The Textile Industry Electrical Conference

By JAMES T. MEADOR

On April 13-14 there was a most comprehensive and important conference of textile engineers and master mechanics from over the South with electrical engineers from all over the country who are concerned with the problems of the textile industry. This conference was held at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, under the joint sponsorship of the Engineering Extension Division, the A. French Textile School and the School of Electrical Engineering in connection with the textile division of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The program and progress of the conference was promoted by H. A. Dickert, director of the A. French Textile School; H. A. Honnell, professor, School of Electrical Engineering; R. S. Howell, director of Extension Division, Georgia Tech; E. S. Lammers, (chairman, Georgia Section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers), electronics engineering supervisor, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Atlanta; H. C. Uhl (chairman, National Textile Subcommittee, A.I.E.E.), chief electrical engineer, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

After registration the first session started at 9:30 a. m., Thursday, April 13, under the guidance of the presiding officer, R. B. Wickham, director of service division, West Point Mfg. Co., Langdale, Ala., who introduced C. L. Emerson, vice-president of Georgia Tech, who in turn expressed the "Welcome to Georgia Tech" to the conference members. He emphasized the importance of this meeting to the textile industry as a whole, as well as to the textile students there, or wherever the subsequent meetings may be held. His comparison of this year's program and attendance with that of last year was expressed with great optimism in looking forward to this event next year, pointing out the fact that the importance and timely application of the subjects discussed were becoming more and more necessary to textile mill management and operation, inasmuch as they are becoming more and more dependent upon electric power for increased production as well as lower operating costs, with the various electric power utility companies, at the same time getting set to deliver more power with better service throughout the textile South.

The first speaker on the program, Swaffield Cowan, electrical engineer, Factory Insurance Association, Charlotte,, N. C., presented a paper entitled "The Use and Misuse of Electrical Equipment in Textile Mills," in an interesting and thought-provoking manner, presenting the record of achievement in the improved methods of reducing fire hazards, as well as the manner and effectiveness of fighting those fires that did happen anyhow. He pointed out the vast extent of modernization in textile manufacturing made possible by means of electric power, which, at the same time has been the direct cause of a definite increase in the number of textile mill fire losses. Accordingly, he gave a detailed discussion of the latest type of control equipment, and the reasons for their development, such as their ability to resist the infiltration of fly lint and dust, as well as to safely contain sparks or other incidents which might ignite adjacent materials, etc. He also set forth the advantages of the self-cleaning textile types of motors as compared with either the conventional or the totally enclosed fan-cooled motors.

Electric power and lighting wiring also came in for a very thorough discussion by Mr. Cowan, especially those systems where the feeder wiring is run directly from the transformer secondary bus through only the three single-pole service disconnects, without the benefit of instantaneously operating air-break type circuit breakers, or, even the slower acting oil curcuit breakers. In this connection, he said that such systems were very vulnerable to the bad effects of lightning surges.

Mr. Cowan highlighted the other very important factor in safe electrical use in a textile mill, which was the *human element,* or the electrician's side of the picture, having to do especially with the habits and methods employed by the maintenance men in the usual performance of their work. Mr. Cowan also elaborated upon many other phases of mill operation which are very plainly given for the benefit of reducing fire incidents, which will be fully reviewed in a subsequent issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN. His paper, in reality, is suitable for use as a handbook for maintenance men, and is available on request to this publication.

W. H. Behnke, application engineer, Reliance Electrical and Engineering Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, presented an interesting paper and discussion on the subject of "Packaged Drives in the Textile Industry," which emphasized the fact that the electrical industry is making great strides in developing equipment that meets the special and peculiar requirements of the textile industry. His talk was given emphasis by means of a scale model of one of his motor-generator sets which he assembled on a table on the stage, showing the compactness of his equipment, and how it could be mounted adjacent to any one of its driven machines for the purpose of eliminating long runs of control and feeder wiring, etc. A copy of this paper is available on request to this magazine, also.

Dan McConnell, genial Irishman and plant engineer, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., presented a short and "to the point" paper, followed by his version of that great Irish occasion, the "Donnie Brook Fair" of open discussions. After discussing practical mill wiring procedures and proper sizes of conductors, solder and solderless connectors, and general installations to obtain low resistance in splices and connections, Mr. McConnell then opened his "Fair."

H. B. Ray, chief electrician, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., discussed the merits of a good type of split-belt connector for splices and tap connections, etc. Mr. McConnell, at this point, mentioned the practice of heating the connectors on large stranded cables after they had been pulled up as tight as possible, then, tightening them some more, saying that the results were surprising.

Walter Hammond, cable engineer, Okonite Co., of Charlotte, N. C., discussed the performance of stranded cable in various types of mechanical connectors, while R. B. Flowers, General Electric Co., Atlanta, Ga., added comment to the idea of high pressure connectors such as those crimped by hydraulic means, pointing up the fact that solder is "on the way out" for such uses, having been discontinued in many plants. Mr. Cowan also added pertinent remarks to help this phase of the discussion.

Asa Hosmer, manager of the Charlotte office of Factory Insurance Association, discussed wiring in basements, both with and without sprinklers, also wiring for fire prevention and the attendant problems. Walter Roark, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., asked for a discussion on silver-plating wire for terminal connections, which was joined in by a number of those present.

This was followed by luncheon in the "T" Room of the Georgia Tech Dining Hall, at which T. M. Forbes, Executive Vice-President, Cotton Manufacturer's Association of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., made a rapid-fire and well-received address.

W. E. Dent, plant engineer, Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., presided over the afternoon session, calling first on R. R. Lang, textile application engineer, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., who presented a paper with slides, entitled "Standardization of Range Drives for the Textile Industry." Next, H. S. Colbath, plant engineer, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., gave a most interesting talk on a subject that is getting closer and closer to many mills, "A Completely Air-Conditioned Mill." For the last phase of the afternoon session, Frank E. Keener, industrial lighting specialist of Decatur, Ga., gave a comprehensive talk on the subject of "Forty Years of Textile Lighting."

NO! I WON'T GIVE A DIME TO NOBODY!
Glueck

"I hear you've started a movement here in the mill. What's it all about?"

W. L. Bross, plant engineer, Greenwood (S. C.) Mills, presided at the closing session Friday morning, April 14, first calling on A. T. Bacheler, textile application engineer, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., who presented his paper, entitled "Electronics in the Textile Industry." Following Mr. Bacheler's comments, W. L. Butler and R. J. DeMartini, textile application engineers, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., together presented their paper, "The Hysteresis Yarn Tension Device." The final speaker, J. G. Stephenson, application engineer, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Atlanta, Ga., presented a paper, "Slasher Drives Up-to-Date," which was of special interest to production men in the textile industry.

Floor Loading Factor Is Studied

To help users of industrial power trucks determine whether their floors—particularly secondary floors—will support power-truck operations, The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., Philadelphia (Pa.) Division, has recently conducted extensive floor loading tests which make available new data to guide industry in choosing and operating power trucks. The new data provides a quick method of approximating safe floor capacities when subjected to power-truck operations. The data helps the engineer to choose equipment in permissible weight ranges and to select suitable unit-load weights for safe operations.

Tests pertain particularly to the concrete slab type of floor construction which most architects claim is one of the most desirable types for industrial plants. If the results of preliminary computations as carried out below are close to the floor loading capacity, a consultant should be engaged before installing a truck system.

Tests show that the common types of industrial power trucks in use today impose a dynamic load to the floor approximately 1½ times the static weight of the loaded machine. Considering the truck as a concentrated load, the bending moment is about two times the bending moment for uniform loading. These two factors indicate that industrial power truck operations introduce floor stresses three times those presented under uniform loading conditions. Further studies may be required for other types of floors—for example wooden floors where only a few boards may receive the full weight of the truck.

To summarize, simple study can give an approximate indication of the weight of the loaded trucks which can be operated safely on a given floor. When these computations indicate that the weight of the proposed trucks approach the maximum safe load figures, a detailed study by a competent engineer should be made. If the weight of the loaded machines is comfortably below the maximum figures, and the building is in a good state of repair, it would be safe to apply a trucking system without a detailed engineering study.

S.T.A. Group Discusses Maintenance

A. G. Singleton of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., acted as chairman at a sectional discussion on maintenance conducted at the April 15 meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association at Danville, Va. A report of the proceedings of this discussion follows:

Question 1: "What kind of valves have you found best suited

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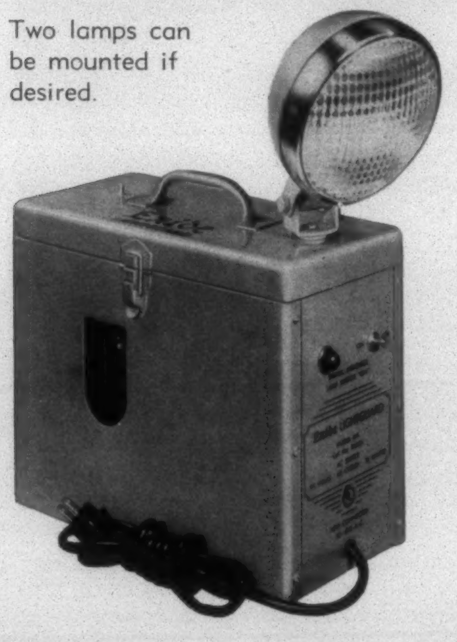

Two lamps can be mounted if desired.

What happens in your plant *when the lights go out*?

Despite all precautions of utility companies, the electric power lines feeding your electric circuits may be damaged by storms, fires, accidents, and other unpredictable and unavoidable events. Damaged electric circuits usually result in sudden, unexpected blackouts—uncontrolled blackouts which can cause personal injury and set up a serious chain of consequences.

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for: air lines, steam, etc.?" Mill A: Has tried gate valves on air lines but feels it is more important to have all valves of the same kind. Mill B: Asked if any of the other men have tried automatic shut-off valves on air lines. Mill C: Likes globes from maintenance standpoint. Mill D: Using some Hanson automatics and have found that they save time and air. Mill C: Says it has found the same results as Mill D. Some cost figures for leaks in air, steam, and water will cost over a period of time.

Chairman Singleton pointed out a few design features of gate and glove valves and suggested consulting the manufacturer on applications of his valves and says most mills are going to the Hanson type valve which is automatic. Mill E: Has had good results with Hancock standard valves with 18-8 disc. Mill B: Thinks manufacturer should not enter into selection.

Question 2: "What method do you find best in the repair of shafting (armature shafts), sand rolls, and crank shafts?" (All the mills that had metalizing equipment used it on their shafting when they could repair them.) Mill A: Less wear on metalized surfaces. Mill B: Cut crank shafts and weld on a new piece. Mill C: Using a spray bond in which they do not have to turn the surface before spraying on metal. Bill B: Asked about spraying tanks. Mill C: Tried this but did not have too good success, because they did not have the proper machines to do the job properly. Mill D: Has metalized steel rolls with stainless steel where they had met twisting and have had good results.

Question 3: "In a mill where the humidity and heat are excessive what is considered the best coating for wooden creel rods to prevent hangs, also cold roll creel rods to prevent rust?" Mill A: Has had trouble with plating them, the rust comes through. Mill B: Has used a special lacquer with fair results. Mill C: Put in stainless steel to solve the problem and believes the cost was justified. Mill A: Has made rolls out of pipe for the weave room out of stainless steel.

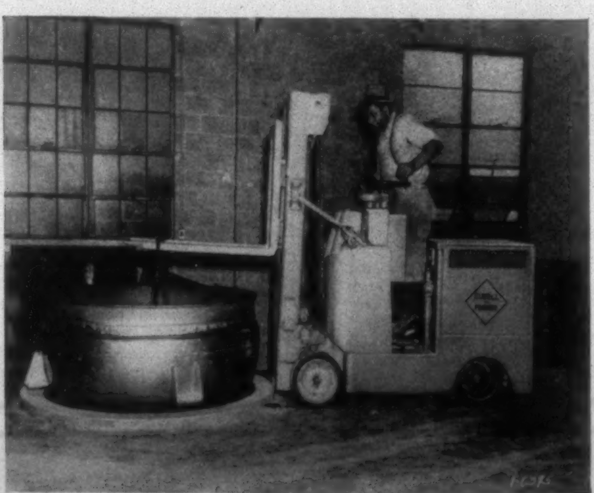
Question 4: "Is it advisable to change all light tubes and bulbs after the life expectancy or as they burn out?" (Most mills represented let their lights burn all the time.) Mill A: Change tubes as they burn out. Mill B: Asked what type starters are used. Mill C: Uses the best starter the manufacturer makes. Mill A: Wanted to know which type starter is liked best. Mill D: Likes the reset starter best.

Question 5: "What is the best way to control the manufacture of sheaves and pulleys? Use standard sizes? If so, should they be in ⅛, ¼ or ½-inch steps?" Mill A: Uses standard manufacturer sheaves. Mill B: Follows the same practice of standard sizes. Mill C: Has adopted step sheaves for the spinning rooms and finds this practice is cheaper than adjustable sheaves where two or three speeds are desired.

Chemical Plant Saves With Power Truck

A materials handling engineer recently complied a list of basic classifications of industries in the United States and noted that one type of power industrial truck is either now used or is applicable in practically all, due to similarity of handling problems. This is the electric power, medium-weight, high-lift fork truck—a universally useful machine. Most basic industries, such as chemical manufacturing, food processing, textiles, steel, automotive and so on, use a variety of mechanical transporting equipment, including fork trucks, low and high-lift platform trucks, cranes, tractors, and trucks equipped with specially designed handling devices.

But the compact, nimble little fork truck, safe, dependable and economical, fits into more general production, storing and shipping operations than any other type. Take for example work in the Charlotte, N. C., plant of Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists. Main use of the fork truck of the type mentioned is in loading, unloading and moving chemicals in dry and in liquid form in drums and buckets. Four loaded drums, each weighing 400 to 500 pounds, on a pallet, are stacked three-high. Twelve of such drums can be stored in a floor area ordinarily accommodating only four. "We would never get the job done with only manual labor," says a plant official. The same truck with its fork is used in place of a chain hoist in changing and in installing stainless steel, steam-jacketed kettles, weighing 1,435 and 2,600 pounds—safely, in a fraction of the time formerly required by other methods.



Installing 1,435-pound stainless steel, steam-jacketed kettle through use of fork-type power industrial truck.

Fork truck loading road truck with steel drums containing chemical products transported on pallets.

When heavy pipes up near the ceiling have to be installed or serviced, or when ceiling light bulbs need to be changed, a pallet on the truck fork serves as a platform on which a maintenance man is elevated to working height, enabling him to do the job more safely and in less time than when he uses a ladder or scaffold. The truck—an Elwell-Parker—has been in use five to 5½ days a week, for more than a year, without any maintenance cost, and with low electric battery charging rate. An extra set of contact points for the controller was purchased with the truck, but it has not been necessary to use them. A gasoline powered truck formerly was used, but in confined areas of the plant workmen were made ill by fumes. This hazard has been eliminated by the electric truck. "The truck answers our needs perfectly," says the plant manager. "If I were getting another I'd get one just like this. I like its safety features, too. If the operator steps off the truck it automatically stops itself. It is the handiest thing around a plant I ever saw."

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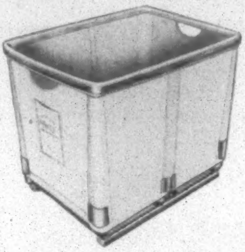

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REDUCES COSTS Magno-Tronic starters provide exact timing in the lamp electrode—preheating process preventing excessive loss of emission material thereby assuring the maximum in the useful life of a lamp. The established quality of this starter saves considerable time in maintenance and man hours required to repair and/or replace an inoperative lighting unit.

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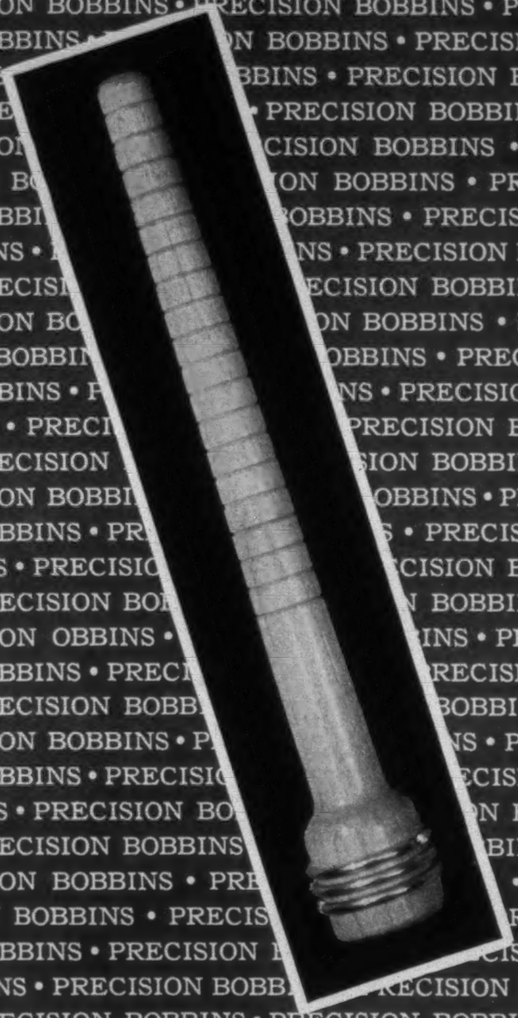

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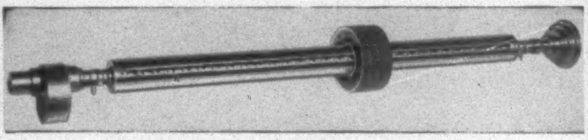

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R. E. Henry resigns from J. P. Stevens Co.

dent and secretary of Walton Cotton Mill, Monroe, Ga., died April 24. Mr. Mobley joined the mill in 1905, was made secretary in 1907, a director in 1923 and vice-president in 1937. Surviving are his wife, a son and a brother.

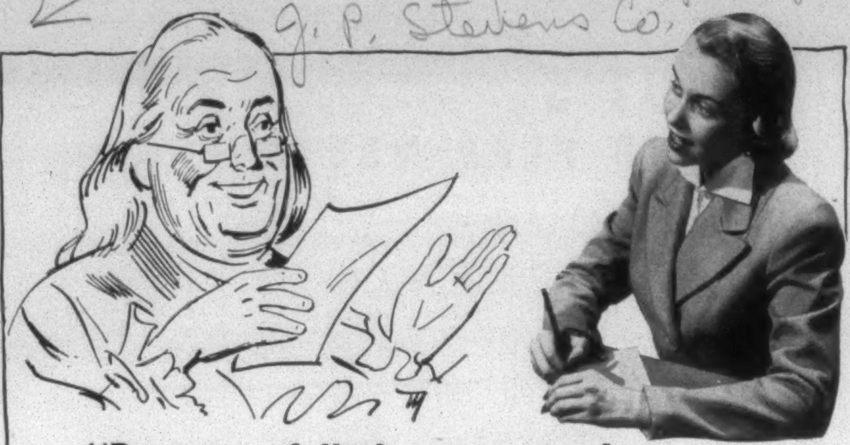
W. Lester Morris, 61, president and treasurer of Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C., died May 9 in Atlantic City, N. J. Mr. Morris was associated with Marion's first cotton mill, Marion Mfg. Co., and while still a young man became the first secretary of the town's second textile plant, Clinchfield. He was made president of Clinchfield Mfg. Co. in 1931. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter, one sister and six brothers.

Richard L. Moyle, 73, former vice-president of the Kendall Mills Division of the Kendall Co., died April 24 at his home in Johnstown, N. Y. He had been retired from active business for about a year. His wife survives.

Scott Russell, 54, a former president of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., died April 21 in Greenville, S. C., after a brief illness. Mr. Russell was head of Bibb from 1941 to 1943 and at the time of his death was president and general manager of a radio station in Greenville. Surviving are his wife, two sons, his mother and a sister.

Ralph L. Sanborn, 56, purchasing agent for Firestone Mills, Gastonia, N. C., died recently of a heart attack. Mr. Sanborn had been connected with the Gastonia concern for 28 years. Surviving are his wife, [illegible]

Dr. Frederick T. Peirce, for several years director of research in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, died at his home in Sydney, Australia, on April 11, college authorities were notified. Dr. Peirce joined the State College staff in the Spring of 1945 and remained on the faculty until the Fall of 1948 when he resigned because of illness. Following his resignation, he returned to his home in Australia, his native country. Prior to accepting the appointment at the college, he served for 24 years as head of the testing department of the Shirley Institute of England, the world's largest and oldest textile research organization. His wife and three daughters survive.



"Beware of little expenses!
A small leak will sink a great ship."

—Ben Franklin's Almanac, 1757

One penny dropped maketh not much noise but thousands of pennies dropped over the year maketh a big bang before ye annual stockholders' meeting.

—Acme Steel's Notebook, 1950

Dear Sir: Maybe you have had too much else on your mind to worry about how your company packages, ships, or handles materials within your plant.

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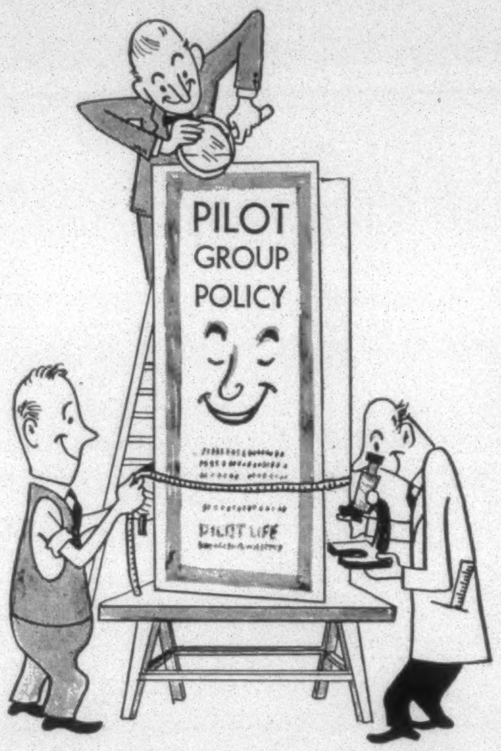

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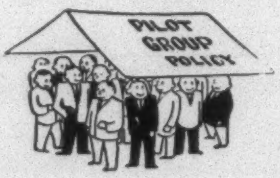

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tension may cause end breaks or adhesions of ends during weaving.

IN WINDING—to adjust swifts uniformly.

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MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

ATLANTA, GA.—Initial Production is underway at Harrison Mills, established recently by John P. Harrison and E. G. Harrison. The new firm is producing coarse yarns for the chenille, mop and carpet industries. It will sell through The Hall Co., Larchmont, N. Y.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Bloom Mills, Inc., has been placed in bankruptcy. In an order filed with the clerk of U. S. Court in Charlotte, N. C., recently, U. S. District Judge Wilson Warlick closed out a case that has been in court since July 27, 1949, when the corporation filed its first debtor's petition.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—Fiske-Carter Construction Co. of Spartanburg, S. C., has been awarded the contract for construction of a two-story, 24 by 120-foot addition to the cloth room at the Mollohon Plant of the Kendall Co. Estimated cost of the project was not stated.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—H. L. Coble Construction Co. of Greensboro has been awarded the contract for construction of an addition to Plant G of Burlington Mills Corp. The estimated cost was not stated.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, GA. — The assets of Silver Lake Co., producer of braided cotton cord, are to be purchased by Samson Cordage Works of Boston, Mass., it is reported. Samson will continue to operate the plant under the Silver Lake name.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — General contract for construction of an office building for Arista Mills Co. has been awarded to Frank L. Blum Co. of Winston-Salem. Architect for the project is Cyril H. Pfohl, also of Winston-Salem.

WINNSBORO, S. C.—A new $250,000 textile research and development laboratory was opened here April 20 by United States Rubber Co. Dedication of the laboratory was marked by a series of open house events for employees and residents of the area, beginning with a visit by a group of executives headed by Harry E. Humphreys, Jr., president of the company. Opening of the laboratory brings together a staff of more than 25 research men and women in a consolidation move designed to improve and expand the company's textile operations. Practically all the company's textile research and development work will now take place at Winnsboro except research on asbestos products, which will continue at Hogansville, Ga., home of the company's Asbeston Plant. Pilot plant facilities to serve all mills of the textile division have been installed in the laboratory. These facilities, which include equipment for spinning, twisting and weaving, are located in a large processing area designed for work on special yarn and fabric projects. Other facilities in the building include a physical testing laboratory, chemical laboratory, machine shop, statistical department, technical library, conference room and various offices.

CAMDEN, S. C.—Plans for construction of a new unit at Camden to manufacture orlon acrylic fiber in staple form were announced April 20 by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., even before the first unit of a new yarn plant here is completed. Orlon is Du Pont's newest synthetic textile fiber. The new plant will be a separate unit to be constructed next to the plant being built for manufacturing orlon in the form of continuous filament yarn. Construction of the staple unit will be handled by the company's engineering department, with sub-contracts for such specialties as job conditions warrant. James D. Wilson, field project manager, and the greater portion of his present construction staff, will remain at Camden to supervise the building of the new unit. The new building will be approximately 250 feet by 1,000 feet of single and multiple-story construction. In design, it will follow the pattern of the yarn plant.

JACKSON, GA.—Pepperton Cotton Mills, Inc., has recently asked bids for a one-story addition together with improvements to its present mill. J. E. Sirrine Co. of Greenville, S. C., is architect and engineer for this $100,000 project. Work is scheduled to begin after bids are completed.

DUBLIN, GA.—The new waterworks plant for Dublin Woolen Mills, division of M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., is being designed by J. E. Sirrine Co. of Greenville, S. C. Bids have recently been taken on this project and the contract has been awarded to McKoy, Helgerson Co., also of Greenville. Construction on this $125,000 project is expected to start in the near future.

HENDERSON, N. C.—In recognition of a more than 83 per cent reduction in lost-time accidents in the past year, employees of Henderson Cotton Mills have received the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.'s accident prevention award. More than 300 plant officials and employees attended recent ceremonies at which the blue and white flag, symbolic of the award, was presented to Attorney Bennett H. Perry, representing the mills, by Engineer H. D. Leigh, Jr., of Liberty Mutual. The occasion marked the first time that such an award has been presented to a plant in the Henderson area.

BONHAM, TEX. — Bonham Cotton Mill, largest narrow sheeting mill west of the Mississippi, observed its 50th anniversary May 9-10 with an open house for members of the trade and citizens of the Bonham territory. Founded in 1900 when 192 Bonham citizens subscribed the original stock, the Bonham Cotton Mill has operated continuously save for a short period during the depression when a New York syndicate, owner of the mill, went bankrupt. Bonham and Dallas capital purchased the mill at that time and it has been operating ever since. When the mill began operation, it had 5,000 spindles and 150 looms. Today the mill has 17,200 spindles and 426 looms to rank as the second largest mill in Texas.

GREAT FALLS, S. C.—A gala "open house" with the Republic Cotton Mills Division, J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., as hosts to its employee families and their friends, was held May 17. The event commemorates the virtual completion of an estimated two million dollar program of modernization started after the three Republic plants were acquired by J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., in 1946, according to J. A. White, general manager of the mills. The principal feature of the "open house" was a series of tours through the three Republic Cotton Mills. Visitors were shown the complete manufacturing process in the weaving of cotton goods, all the way from the opening of the bale of raw cotton to the woven goods. During the past two years, the Stevens organization has installed much new machinery in the Republic plants, according to Mr. White, who added that the plants have been completely modernized in every way. The Republic Mills are some of the oldest in central South Carolina, the first plant being constructed in 1910.

WILLIAMSTON, S. C. — Construction has recently been started on a new filament rayon weaving plant for Textron Southern, Inc., at Williamston. The construction contract was awarded to Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala. This 16,000 square-foot plant will have 960 looms, together with all the related warping, winding and slashing equipment. Refrigerated air conditioning will also be installed, as well as fluorescent lighting for this totally enclosed plant.

GUNTERSVILLE, ALA.—Incorporation papers were filed late in April for Lakeside Mills, Inc., cotton mill at Guntersville. Capital, authorized and paid in, was listed at $100,000. George W. Walker is president and treasurer; Harold J. Starke, vice-president; C. C. Frye, vice-president and general manager; Henry Heinbockel, secretary; and V. J. Mabrey, assistant secretary and office manager. The plant formerly was known as the Julia Cade Mills and had 55 cards, 21,888 spindles, 608 looms and 400 employees. The option to buy the mill was taken up recently by Hesslein & Co., Inc., of New York. The New York company also acts as selling agent for Julia Cade Mills, Inc., at Albertville, Ala., near Guntersville. Before November, 1949, when both the Albertville and Guntersville mills were sold by M. Lowenstein & Son, Inc., of New York to J. R. Abney of Anderson, S. C., the two mills were known as the Saratoga Victory Mills.

HARTWELL, GA. — The new Textron Southern plant at Hartwell, built by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., has recently been completed. This new plant, containing 140,000 square feet, will provide space for the operation of 240 Crompton & Knowles box looms and an additional 360 Draper looms. Textron will employ 550 operatives when full production is reached about Sept. 1.

COLUMBUS, GA. — Officials of Muscogee Mfg. Co. have announced that a five-story addition will be built next to the existing mill building. The contract for the project has been let to A. K. Adams of Atlanta. The estimated cost was not disclosed. No production expansion is planned with the addition, it is reported. The new structure will provide needed space for present operations. The firm produces tickings, towels and terry products.

SWEPSONVILLE, N. C. — Eighty-six employees of Virginia Mills, Inc., were awarded pins in recognition of length of service with the company at the fourth annual presentation ceremony and dinner meeting held April 21 at the community center. C. Carl Pratt, personnel director, presided at the dinner meeting and Walter M. Williams, executive vice-president, made the presentation of the pins.

EATONTON, GA.—C. M. Hudson & Sons have been awarded a contract to build three warehouse buildings and an opening room for Imperial Cotton Mill. The construction of the warehouses has already been started.

CONCORD, N. C.—Stockholders of White-Parks Mills Co. May 1 unanimously approved a resolution to dissolve the corporation and instructed Harvey W. Moore, secretary-treasurer and general manager, to proceed with liquidation of the mill.

DALLAS, N. C.—Morowebb Cotton Mills Co., which had been closed for several weeks while a portion of the machinery in the finishing department was being converted for knitting production, resumed operations May 8 on a two-shift basis.

WILMINGTON, N. C. — Woonsocket (R. I.) Falls Mill May 8 announced plans for construction of a $3,500,000 fabrics, plush and velour plant here, to be completed by the end of this year. The plant, a one-story building of brick, concrete and steel construction, will be approximately 500 by 600 feet in dimensions. Architect-engineer for the project is the McPherson Co. of Greenville, S. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Drayton Mills honored 163 veteran employees May 19 at the firm's fourth annual service award presentation and dinner held at the Drayon Community Building. Plant Manager G. G. Simmons acted as master of ceremonies and the service awards were presented by Treasurer J. T. Wardlaw.

STANLEY, N. C.—Stanley Mills, Inc., an affiliate of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., recently donated $2,500 to Stanley High School to be used for securing additional equipment for the new $450,000 high school building and for beautification of the school grounds.

BRISTOL, TENN. — Contract has been let for construction of a 25,000 square-foot addition to the Bristol Plant of American Thread Co.

MARION, N. C.—Officials of Marion Mfg. Co. recently announced plans for renovation of the plant's spinning and carding departments, at an estimated cost of $500,000. The plan calls for purchgase of 50 3¾-inch gauge spinning frames which will replace the present filling spinning frames. New long draft attachments will be installed on the present warp frames. Twenty new cards and 48 additional deliveries of drawing will be installed in the carding department. Deliveries of this equipment are expected to begin in July.

For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

American Aniline Building New Facility In Charlotte

Construction of a handsome new building providing spacious warehouse facilities, general offices, and laboratories for the Charlotte, N. C., branch of American Aniline Products, Inc., has been announced by G. L. Armour, president of the company, from his offices in New York City. The plant, located at Hutchison Avenue and Armour Drive, in Charlotte, is expected to be completed about the middle of June. It represents a great step forward in American Aniline's plans to expand its services to textile centers in the South.

The new building, of modern design, is constructed of brick, concrete and steel, and will be suitably landscaped. It is being erected on a tract of land 160 feet by 310 feet, leaving room for future expansion to the rear. Over-all the new structure contains 25,000 square feet. The entrance leads into a well defined foyer, with general administrative offices, manager's office, and sales office (all air conditioned) leading off the foyer. The laboratory is situated in the northern section of the building, in order that all application dye tests may be correctly seen in the most desirable light. The office flooring will be of asphalt tile, with accoustical tile ceilings. The entire building will be equipped with the latest type sprinkler system and will have radiant floor heat.

The warehouse has been so situated that shipping and receiving can be accomplished simultaneously, with a minimum of effort and affording easy access to large trailer trucks. A pallet delivery system in the warehouse will speed up delivery to the customers' waiting trucks. Specially designed warehouse sections have been installed for products requiring special types of storage.

American Aniline is one of the largest suppliers of dyestuffs to the textile industries in the United States, with main plant facilities at Lock Haven, Pa., from where truckload shipments can be made to the Charlotte branch overnight. Trucking facilities to any point in the South are adequate at all times. The enlarged Charlotte quarters and additional laboratory space are designed to better serve the company's customers throughout the South.

J. Harvey Orr, long-time resident of Charlotte, is Southern manager of American Aniline, having succeeded A. S. Cooley, who retired in 1948 after serving the comany for 24 years. American Aniline has operated office and laboratory facilities in Charlotte for the last 20 years. The application laboratory facilities are under the direction of R. H. Nuttall, recognized throughout the South as a plant supervisor in several leading dyeing, printing and finishing plants. In the new laboratories, the company will be able to duplicate any phase of the dyeing, printing and finishing industry, and any other form of textile wet processing.

When the company moves into its new quarters in June, many prominent Southern textile executives will attend an elaborate opening day celebration. In addition to its

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO., well-known manufacturer of soluble silicates, has announced the opening of a research laboratory in Primos, Pa., near Philadelphia. This is one of the company's laboratories devoted to the search for fundamental knowledge about soluble silicates and to the development of new and improved products. The Philadelphia laboratory of the company which has been located at 121 South Third Street in the Federal Mall Area has been vacated.

Charlotte branch, American Aniline maintains warehouse facilities at Chattanooga, Tenn., for its customers in the Deep South.

Dillard Paper Co. Acquires Macon, Knoxville Branches

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C., announces the acquisition of branch houses in Macon, Ga., and Knoxville, Tenn., according to Randolph Morrissett, president of the firm. Both houses were purchased from the Atlanta (Ga.) Paper Co. The house at Macon has been operating under the title of Bibb Paper Co., while the Knoxville house has been operating under the name of Volunteer State Paper and Box Co. Dillard Paper Co. has its headquarters in Greensboro. The firm was established there 25 years ago by Stark S. Dillard, who is now chairman of the board. Prior to the acquisition of the two new branch houses, the firm has been operating six houses: Greensboro, Charlotte and Wilmington in North Carolina; Roanoke, Va., Bristol, Va.-Tenn., and Greenville, S. C.

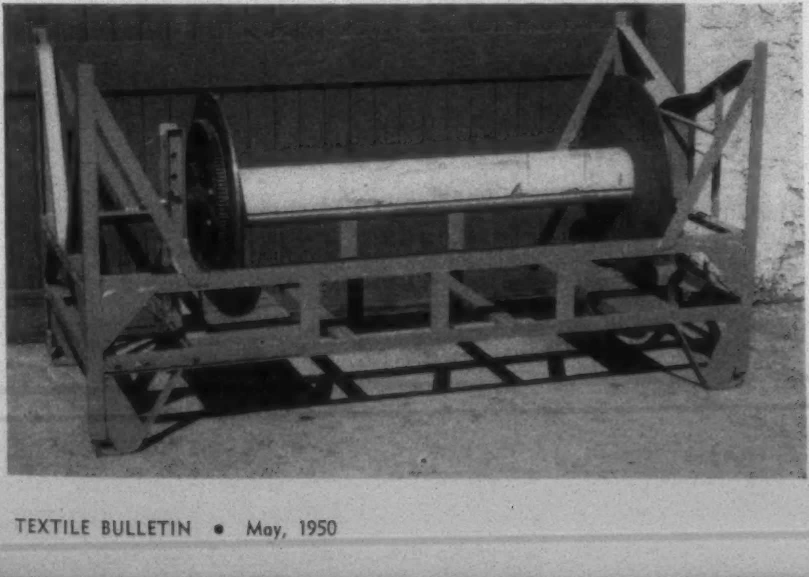
The company will retain all present personnel in both new branch houses, according to Mr. Morrissett. Present managers, Albert J. Harris in Macon and A. P. Baggett in Knoxville, will remain in charge of the respective branch houses.

"Expansion of Dillard Paper Co. into Macon and Knoxville is a testimonial to our faith in the continued growth of the industrial South," according to Mr. Morrissett, who further stated, "we are glad to welcome these new houses into the Dillard group." The houses at Macon and Knoxville will continue to carry all of their present paper and allied products. These products will be supplemented by other lines of paper merchandise for which the Dillard Co. serves as distributor. The Dillard system of offering expert assistance in all paper problems will be extended to the new houses.

Fisher Offers Warp Beam Storage, Transfer Truck

Of interest to mill men responsible for materials handling is the announcement of Fisher Mfg. Co. of Hartwell, Ga., of a warp beam storage and transfer truck, now being patented, designed to handle several lengths as well as beam head diameters of warp beams and so manufactured as to handle two beams in one unit or to stack one section directly on another. Fisher officials believe it (*see illustration below*) will be of unusual interest to textile mills, especially to those who find it necessary to transport full warp sections from one plant to another.

Fisher Mfg. Co. also announces that it has arranged with Truitt Mfg. Co. of Greensboro, N. C., to manufacture the Truitt type of metal roving and filling boxes for the textile industry. This arrangement was made, Fisher officials state, due to the fact that Truitt Mfg. Co. needed additional floor space for its expanded stainless steel program and because of the mutual regards the two companies have for each other.



Butterworth Named Agent For Swiss Machinery Firm

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of textile machinery, has been appointed agent in this country for the Benninger Engineering Co., Ltd., of Uzwil, Switzerland. The company will handle the Swiss firm's line of textile finishing machinery. The Benninger firm is the largest producer of jigs in Europe. The Swiss firm also makes chainless piece goods mercerizing machines, automatic open-width dyeing machines, cone dyeing apparatus, suction dryers, dye becks, open-width mashing machines and neutralizing pads. Butterworth also will have available for quick servicing, Benninger replacement parts.

Augusta Chemical Offers New Line Of Naphthols

The production of a new line of stabilized, highly concentrated, ready-to-use stock solutions of naphthols for textile dyers and printers, to be known as Naf-Sols, is announced by the Augusta (Ga.) Chemical Co. Patents have been applied for, both for the product and the process. The company, manufacturers of naphthols, B.O.N. and sulphur colors, states that a Naf-Sol for every naphthol in the series can be supplied. The company reports that the delivered price of the solutions, on solid naphthol content basis, is no more than for powdered naphthols and that a number of leading dyers and printers who have already used Naf-Sol have found they can produce better, clearer tones while effecting a saving in time and cost.

These innovations in the naphthol field, aside from the economical advantages, will undoubtedly be significant in regard to convenience and results, according to the manufacturers of Naf-Sol. They report that their solutions eliminate the usual messing with alcohol, caustic, wetting agents, and the straining necessary when powders are used, resulting in a saving of material as well as time. It is also claimed that with Naf-Sol there is the elimination of the usual sneezing, wheezing, eye-tearing and skin rashes associated with the use of powders, and that the elimination of flocculation, particularly in AS-SW, with its attending annoyance and losses, adds to the economy and time-saving gained when Naf-Sol AS-SW is used in place of naphthol powder.

Due to the products dependable, uniform concentration, and because the solutions are devoid of undissolved particles and will not precipitate out, the Augusta Chemical Co. states that Naf-Sol assures regular, uniform results. The company also points out that no further preparation is necessary and no change in procedure is required after Naf-Sol is added to the "sprung" bath to naphtholate in package dyeing, padding or for raw stock. The products are shipped in standard-sized bung type drums which may be stored.

Riggs & Lombard Producing Stainless Steel Cloth Truck

Stainless steel cloth trucks for general mill use are now being made by Riggs & Lombard, Inc., Lowell, Mass., manufacturer of the Fleet Line of wet finishing and drying equipment. The trucks are made in various sizes, with the 36 by 72 by 28-inch deep proving most popular. Rigidized sides and ends provide the needed strength with a minimum of weight. The solid type bottom is high in the center and slopes toward both sides. Drainage at the sides insures a minimum amount of moisture getting on to the wheels. Rod type handles are at either end, as well as bottom rubber bumper strips for adequate collision protection. The under-carriage, which is entirely enclosed within the solid stainless steel bottom, is a galvanized iron framework. It is equipped with two large rubber tread wheels with roller bearing and stainless steel guards. Swivel-type end wheels have hard rubber treads and are equipped with ball bearings.

Charlotte Firm Represents Bachmann Uxbridge In South

Ira L. Griffin & Son, manufacturers' agents of Charlotte, N. C., recently were appointed Southern agents for Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp. of Uxbridge, Mass. Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp. produces the Uxbridge Gentle-Air dryer which is designed to dry at a rate of 750 to 1,250 pounds per hour. Thoroughly tested over five years during which many millions of yards of yarn have been processed under production conditions, the dry box has handled efficiently many different types of yarn. A wide range, including 100 per cent worsted, 100 per cent cotton, 100 per cent rayon

A Better
Dye House Truck
with the Channel Bottom Feature

Excel No. 2400 Stainless Steel Truck

This fine dye house truck has a valuable extra feature. Its bottom is channeled, instead of flat.

This channeling drains off far more liquid than does any ordinary construction and it carries it off at the ends. This keeps the drainage off the wheels and the under-carriage. Channeling also provides considerable extra strength to carry heavy loads.

Specifications:

- Channeled bottom: For positive drainage and extra strength
- Heavy body: 16 gauge stainless steel to carry heavy wet loads
- Base: Heavy stainless steel angles
- Construction: Spot welded or riveted. Angle base electrically welded.
- Finish: Inside of truck is absolutely smooth, snag-proof, and rust-proof.

A better truck for dye house service.

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EXCEL
Textile Supply Co.
"Excel Trucks Excel"
LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

and blends of all three have been run successfully through the slasher.

The Ira L. Griffins, senior and junior (pictured *above*) started in business May 22, 1947. Mr. Griffin, Sr., was for 25 years Southern manager for Stein, Hall & Co. Other concerns represented by the Charlotte firm include the Hubinger Co., Keokuk, Iowa; Colby Co-operative Starch Co., Caribou, Me.; Duintjer Wilkens Meihuizen & Co. of Veendam, Holland; Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; Atlantic Gelatin Division of General Foods, Woburn, Mass.; and the Read Machinery Division of Standard Stoker Co., York, Pa.

Sims Offers Bulletin On Stainless Steel Products

"Stainless Steel Fabrication" is the title of a new eight-page bulletin currently being made available to the industry by Sims Metal Works of West Point, Ga. Sims has served the textile industry of the South since 1928 and has become known as "custom tailors" to Southern industry. The new bulletin describes and illustrates such stainless steel specialties for the textile industry as kettles, vats, coils, size boxes, slasher cylinders, rollers, thread guides, dry cans and linings.

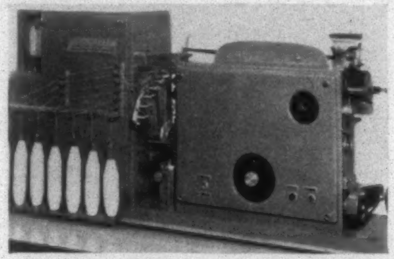
TEXTILE EXHIBIT INTRIGUES WORKERS—Employee understanding and appreciation of the important use made of the things they produce is furthered by SKF Industries, Inc., with plant displays such as this section of a cotton spinning frame equipped with ball and roller bearings they helped to manufacture. For most employees the exhibit was their first glimpse of a spinning frame. A pioneer in the textile field, the Philadelphia firm was the first to equip spinning and twisting frames with roller bearing spindle bolsters and ball bearing tape tension pulleys. Some of the 1,300,000-spindle bolsters now on frames have been in operation for more than 20 years.

Sargent Bulletin Features Preparatory Machinery

The modern, efficient preparatory machinery for textiles produced by C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp. of Graniteville, Mass., are pictured and described in a new bulletin currently being distributed by the firm. Pictured in the new bulletin is machinery for yarn handling; scouring, extracting and drying; and opening, picking, dusting and blending.

Automatic Testing Machine Embodies Many Features

American Textile Engineering, Inc., Arlington, N. J., is currently calling the attention of the industry to its automatic yarn testing and recording machine, the Autodinamografo, which once started will make 70 tests from seven different bobbins and record each of them. In addition, the firm claims, after the machine stops at the completion of the 70th test the chart will reveal at a glance the average of the breaking strength of all 70 tests.



Company officials state that once the Autodinamografo has been set in motion all further operations are performed automatically without the help of an operator, giving the highest possible accuracy, saving many hours of time for the same number of tests and delivering simultaneously a written document of all 70 tests and their average. The machine was shown in operation at the Textile Machinery Exhibition at Atlantic City, N. J., May 8-12.

Testing Firm Moves Into New Offices In New York

United States Testing Co., Inc., announces the moving of its New York City offices to the McGraw-Hill Building, 330 West 42nd Street. The new office will be managed by Thomas C. Ridgway of the company's service division. The United States Testing Co., one of the largest and oldest independent commercial testing and research organizations, has its main laboratories and offices at Hoboken, N. J., and eight other branches throughout the country. Its New York office has heretofore been located at 1450 Broadway.

A new business to serve the textile industry of Georgia and Alabama has been established at West Point, Ga. The concern, Charles G. Stover Co., began business in April. It will act as manufacturers agent for materials and supplies used by the textile industry. Charles G. Stover, who will operate the business, has been engaged in similar business in Georgia and Alabama for the past 25 years.

Alabama Cotton Group Elects Russell

Thomas D. Russell, president of Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala., was elected president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association at the group's 12th annual meeting held April 27-29 at Biloxi, Mass. Mr. Russell succeeds Paul A. Redmond, Jr., executive vice-president of Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham, association president the past year. Mr. Redmond was elected chairman of the board, taking over from Bert G. Stumberg, agent for Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Tallassee, who is completing long years of service as an officer of the association. D. H. Morris, III, of Geneva Cotton Mills, Geneva, was elected vice-president of the association; Joe Jennings of West Point Mfg. Co. was elected treasurer and Dwight Wilhelm was re-elected executive vice-president.

Redmond

Russell

Addressing the business session, Allen A. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the Alabama cotton manufacturers that there is no such thing as a saturation point in the production of American-made goods and that the potential demand continues as great today as ever. Almost half of the industrial production of the entire world is in America and other nations are beating a path to our door, he added. "You have the future of America in your hands and America has the future of the world in her hands," he declared. "Only in America is American leadership questioned."

In the annual president's address, Mr. Redmond reported on the progress of the association. Through the efforts of the association the women's compensation manual rate has dropped an average of six per cent for Alabama employers, Mr. Redmond reported. The manual rate for spinning and weaving mills has dropped from 41 to 32 cents per $100 of the total taxable payroll. This compares to rates in other States ranging from 48 cents in Georgia to $1.61 in New York.

This country's industrial potentialities in time of danger were reviewed by Comdr. William T. Greenhalgh, U. S. Navy, Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, whose topic was "Our People—Our Peril—Our Strength." Comdr. Greenhalgh's address was followed by a talk on the functions and operations of the New York Cotton Exchange by Allison H. Pell of Pell Cotton Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Other speakers heard during the three-day meeting included William H. Randolph, regional manager of A. E. Staley Starch Co., Atlanta, Ga., who delivered a message from suppliers of the cotton manufacturers industries; J. Craig Smith, executive vice-president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., who reported on the activities of the cotton improvement contest committee of which he is chairman; D. H. Morris, III, who gave the annual treasurer's report; Walter L. Randolph, president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, who discussed "The Kind of Alabama We Want to Live In;" and Clayton Rand of Gulfport, Miss., political commentator, who addressed the annual banquet.

Five new directors were elected during the meeting. Directors elected for three years were: Comer Jennings, Cowikee Mills, Eufaula; Tom Cousins, Dwight Mfg. Co., Gadsden, and R. C. Moyer, Linen Thread Co., Anniston. Directors elected for one year were: Fred Moore, Florence Cotton Mills, and R. E. Wells, Bemis Bag Co., Talladega. Members of the board of directors whose terms expire in 1950 are A. D. Elliott, vice-president, Huntsville Mfg. Co., Huntsville; R. C. Forrest, Southern manager, California Cotton Mills, Uniontown, and T. P. Roberts, treasurer and manager, Adelaide Mills, Anniston.

Golfing executives of West Point Mfg. Co. almost made a clean sweep of the mill men's division of the annual golf tournament that was one of the highlights of the 12th annual meeting. Joe Jennings of West Point walked off with low gross and a leg up on the George H. Lanier trophy, top prize in the match at the Gulf Hills Course at Ocean Springs. Lafayette Lanier, of West Point, winner of the cup last year, had low net for the mill men.

Bob Reardon, of West Point, who tied for low gross last year, had second low net this year, with H. M. Clark of Avondale Mills and Claude Elrod, Boaz Mills, tying for second low gross honors.

For the suppliers, Russell Gill of Southern Sizing Co., Atlanta won low gross honors, while Ernest Key of Atlanta Belting Co. took low net. Lincoln Selman, of Mill & Textile Supply, Inc., was runner-up for low gross with second low net ending in a three-way tie between Herman Jones, Saco-Lowell Shops, S. P. Ranier, American Cotton Co-op Association, and Comdr. William T. Greenhalgh, U. S. Navy.

No Threat Seen In Foreign Competition

Members of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in annual convention at New York City last month, were advised to forget foreign competition and to take a more active hand in government by Rep. Thurmond Chatham (D., N. C.), one of the principal speakers at the two-day event. Mr. Chatham, who is chairman of the board of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., and a former vice-president and director of the N.A.W.M., told the group: "You are never going back to the 'good old days' because there never were any 'good old days.' If we have a prosperous, peaceful world, we will prosper."

Declaring himself as being strongly in favor of the government's present foreign policy and the Marshall Plan, Mr. Chatham said "the Marshall Plan is unique, but it is working and will continue to work if our own fifth column does not sabotage it." He urged the wool manufacturers to forget what is happening in such places as Fall River and Lawrence and various states, and begin thinking of what is happening in Belgium, France, Italy and the Asiatic nations. "We have got to become international-minded," he added.

"Forget politics and go out and do some work for your government, and I don't mean contracts," Mr. Chatham said. "Forget tariffs and concessions. Think of your survival and preach the advantages of 'more things for everybody.'"

Representative Chatham stated he was "sick and tired of my business friends coming to me and saying that the country has gone to hell and they want me to do something. If you send a man to Washington to represent you, what he does there is your responsibility."

He told the wool men to "look around and see why Emil

Rieve (head of the C.I.O. Textile Workers Union of America) controls so many votes in Congress. I admire Mr. Rieve because he sticks to his knitting, and so many of our group constantly drop stitches."

Mr. Chatham said he had seen "very few of you" in Washington, although "you are important stockholders in the United States of America. I am almost bitter in my feelings toward those who criticize so freely and dodge so adroitly. . . .

"We have been blessed beyond belief, and if everything doesn't go to suit you, don't blame it on Harry Truman or Thurmond Chatham or your own representatives. Take a look in the looking glass and see if you can say to me: 'I've done the best I can!' "

Mr. Chatham's remarks were in almost direct contrast to those of Arthur Besse, who was re-elected head of the association. Mr. Besse, who was ill, made his remarks by transcription. He attacked the Administration's spending policies, the trade agreements program and the proposed International Trade Organization, and asked for continued support of members in fighting any reduction in duty on wool and wool textiles. "We must make our position firm and clear," he declared, "the United States cannot afford to disrupt its own economy in its efforts to help the economy of others."

Speaking at a research symposium Dr. Walter J. Hamburger, director of Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., Boston, Mass., told the group that textile science applied to fibers, yarns and fabrics will unlock a vast storehouse of still unavailable aids to solution of problems related to both products and processes. Other speakers at the research symposium included Dr. George L. Royer of the application research department of Calco Chemical Co., who discussed "Application of Microscopy to the Study of Dyeing and Finishing of Textiles," and Robert D. Robinson, chief chemist of Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp., who described a method for applying fugitive tints to stock during processing to assure evenness, both in subsequent processes and in removal.

At the business session which re-elected Mr. Besse as president of the association and Walter Humphreys as secretary and treasurer, three new vice-presidents and 14 new directors were elected.

Newly-elected vice-presidents are Col. Millard D. Brown, president of Continental Mills, Inc., Philadelphia; Lewis A. Hird, treasurer, Samuel Hird & Sons, Inc., New York, and John L. Hutcheson, Jr., president, Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga. Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman, William Whitman Co., Inc., and Moses Pendleton, president of American Woolen Co., were renamed vice-presidents.

New directors who will serve for three years are George A. Adam, president, Parker, Wilder & Co., New York; Henry H. Benedict, president, Henry H. Benedict Co., Camden, N. J.; Eugene Bonte, president, Riverside Worsted Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; Ralph O. Collins, president, Gloversville (N. Y.) Knitting Co.; James Diephuis, vice-president, Pacific Mills, New York; Everett L. Kent, president, Kent Mfg. Co., Clifton Heights, Pa.; J. R. MacColl, vice-president, Lorraine Mfg. Co., Inc., Pawtucket, R. I.; Kenneth W. Marriner, president, Francis Willey & Co., Boston; Oliver Moses, III, president, Worumbo Mfg. Co., Lisbon Falls, Me.; Robert G. Pease, treasurer, Wuskanut Worsted Corp., Boston; Leon L. Sylvestre, vice-president, Bonin Spinning Co., Woonsocket; Frederic W. Tipper, treasurer, Cascade Woolen Mills, New York; Harold J. Walter, president, Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp., Uxbridge, Mass., and Chester A. Wiese, president, Broad Brook (Conn.) Co.

Textile School Deans Elect R. S. Cox

The Spring conference of the National Council of Textile School Deans, recently ended at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J., elected Richard S. Cox, dean of the Philadelphia Textile Institute, as president, and George Walker, president of the New Bedford Textile Institute, as vice-president. In recognition of his outstanding contributions to textile education, both in England and the United States, Prof. William E. Morton of Manchester (England) College of Technology, was elected an honorary member of the group.

Reports from the 11 textile schools showed a total enrollment of daytime students slightly exceeding 4,000 and about 1,100 will be graduated this year. The representative of each school reported on recent developments and progress in his institution. Also, amongst subjects discussed were the following: better co-operation with industry in order to (a) more fully fit student for industry, (b) attain greater interest in school graduates; accreditation; liberal arts vs. textile technology; preparation of and sources of supply for textile school teachers; personnel services—responsibility for student welfare; evaluating services of faculty members; and inter-institutional co-operation and co-ordination.

Following a group luncheon at which H. Wickliffe Rose of the American Viscose Corp. addressed the group on research and education, the afternoon was spent at the laboratories of the Textile Research Institute and Textile Foundation in Princeton. Dr. John Dillon, director of research, talked about the variety and number of projects being worked on at the laboratory and also spoke enthusiastically of the Research Fellowship program under which 15 individuals spend part of their time at Princeton University Graduate School working for their doctor's degrees and part of their time on research projects in the laboratory building of the institute and foundation.

Immediately following the deans' meeting the board of directors of the Textile Foundation met in Washington, D. C., for their 21st annual meeting. Present officers, Franklin W. Hobbs of Boston, Mass., chairman; Frank D. Cheney of Manchester, Conn., treasurer; and Edward T. Pickard of Kent, Conn., secretary, were re-elected. Reports showing considerable progress in the fields of scientific research, textile education and economic research were submitted and approved.

A.A.T.C.C. Sectional Units Hold Parleys

Two Southern units of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will have annual outings in the near future. A brief summary of these events, and news from the national association, follows:

Southeastern Section: Plans have been completed for the Summer outing, to be held June 9-10 at Radium Springs, Ga. The arrangements are in the capable hands of Howard McCamy, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga. Registration will begin Friday noon, and everyone is urged to arrive early in order to participate in the many activities planned. Entertainment will include golf, bingo, horseshoes, fishing, trap shooting, swimming, table tennis, badminton, etc. Prizes will be offered in the golf and horseshoe tournaments. Dancing will be held Friday and Saturday nights. Special entertainment has been arranged for the ladies. A dinner and dance will be held on Saturday evening.

Piedmont Section: Will hold its annual outing June 30-July 2 at Myrtle Beach, S. C., with headquarters at the Ocean Forest Hotel. Reservations should be made direct with the Ocean Forest Hotel, members have been notified, and the rates are on the American plan, as follows: $24 per day for double corner rooms, $22 per day for double rooms on the ocean side and $20 per day for double rooms on the back side. Rooms will be held for members until June 4, after which time the hotel will be at liberty to accept reservations from others. Robert H. Smith of High Point (N. C.) Chemical Mfg. Co., unit chairman, states that an excellent entertainment program has been lined up and urges all members to attend.

Progress in developing a variety of test methods reported to the recent quarterly meeting of the research committee of the A.A.T.C.C. included a new device for assisting measurement of snag resistance in hosiery. Among other gains noted was close approach to new general wash test and an accelerated shrinkage test for wool socks. The meeting was presided over by J. Robert Bonnar of General Dyestuff Corp., research chief of the association. Reports were heard by J. E. Smith of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., association chairman of the subcommittee on snag resistance, and Joseph Goodavage, chairman of the Philadelphia division of the committee on dimensional changes.

Latest Report On Rayon Production

Rayon yarn and staple shipments in April totaled 94,400,000 pounds, 11 per cent below the peak record month of March, 1950, according to the *Rayon Organon,* statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. Lower shipments in April were due to a fewer number of shipping days and the strike in a plant producing high-tenacity viscose yarn. Shipments of individual rayon products in April were viscose+cupra textile yarn at 24,700,000 pounds, a decline of eight per cent compared to March; viscose high-tenacity yarn at 22,600,000 pounds, minus 16 per cent; acetate yarn at 24,200,000 pounds, minus 11 per cent; and rayon staple at 22,900,000 pounds, minus nine per cent.

For the first four months of 1950, rayon yarn shipments showed a healthy improvement compared to the corresponding period of 1949 when the textile market was depressed. Total shipments amounting to 396,900,000 pounds were 39 per cent ahead in the period. Continuous filament yarn totaling 302,100,000 pounds was up 26 per cent; viscose+cupra textile yarn 102,100,000 pounds, plus 42 per cent; viscose high-tenacity yarn 98,500,000 pounds, plus eight per cent; acetate yarn 101,500,000 pounds, plus 34 per cent; viscose staple 59,800,000 pounds, plus 69 per cent; and acetate staple 35,000,000 pounds, plus 215 per cent.

Rayon staple imports in the first quarter of 1950 amounted to 15,588,000 pounds, or 18 per cent of all staple shipments for consumption in the domestic market. Rayon staple imports, according to the *Organon,* have closely followed the domestic staple shipment pattern in the last several months. In the third quarter of last year, shipments averaged a low of 244,000 pounds a month but rose to 4,931,-

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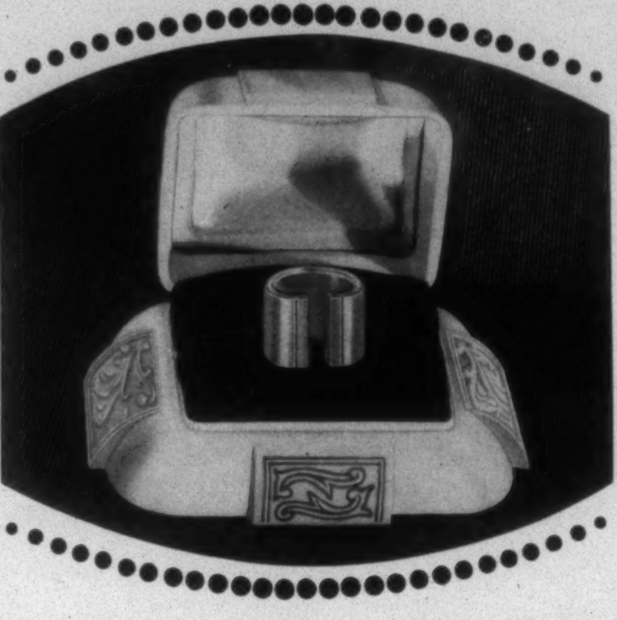

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000 pounds in February and 6,655,000 pounds in March, 1950. Principal countries supplying rayon staple to the United States during the first quarter of 1950 were the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Norway, Switzerland, and the Netherlands in that order of importance. Compared with the previous two years, principal changes in 1950 were the cessation of rayon staple imports from Italy and the appearance of Cuba as a supplier of rayon staple to this market. A tabulation by the *Organon* reveals that the 1949 imports of staple into the United States carried an average declared value of 31 cents a pound, compared with an average figure of 34 cents in 1948. For the first quarter of 1950, the average was 27½ cents per pound.

An analysis of first quarter rayon production by the *Organon* shows that the output in that period was 305,700,000 pounds, seven per cent more than was produced in the final quarter of 1949 and five per cent more than the previous quarterly high of 290,000,000 pounds which was chalked up in the fourth quarter of 1948. All principal divisions of the industry showed either record or near record production figures in the first quarter of this year. An all-time high output figure was recorded for rayon filament yarn. First quarter production totaled 232,600,000 pounds, four per cent more than the previous high record of the fourth quarter of 1948. A record was made also for rayon staple plus tow, which was produced to the extent of 73,100,000 pounds, six per cent more than the previous peak fourth quarter of 1949.

Total acetate yarn and staple output during the first quarter of 1950 amounting to 107,300,000 pounds was at an all-time high level, surpassing the previous high figure in the fourth quarter of 1949 by seven per cent. Similarly, viscose+cupra rayon output in the first quarter, totaling 198,400,000 pounds, was at a new peak, exceeding by four per cent the previous record established in the fourth quarter of 1948.

Wool Research Progress Is Reported

Forty members and guests of the advisory committee of the internationally sponsored Wool Research Project met May 3 at the laboratories of Textile Research Institute in Princeton, N. J., to discuss the progress of the research on foreign and domestic wools and the results of the mill trials on these wools conducted by the Forstmann Woolen Co. The advisory committee heard a report by Dr. James H. Wakelin on recent research results obtained in Princeton on both single fibers and on top roving and yarn in the study of the differences between foreign and domestic wools in connection with the effect of aging or resting of wool during industrial processing.

Dr. Wakelin announced a method of determining effective fiber diameters through the use of a vibroscope. The instrument which can be constructed and used with little difficulty in the laboratory provides a rapid means of acquiring data without the laborious use of a microbalance. He also announced the successful use of I.B.M. punched-card system in analzing and storing research data for future use. It was felt that this development would be of particular interest to textile firms already in possession of punched-card accounting machinery but who have not considered its use as a research tool.

Werner von Bergen of Forstmann Woolen reported to the committee on the results of scouring studies on the foreign and domestic wools and the recent processing of the Australian wool into cloth. In this processing study, the wool was rested for a predetermined period both in the roving and in the yarn in order to compare the characteristics of the cloth made from these rested wools with the cloth which had been woven from wool with no resting or aging period in its processing. The Australian fine wool is the first of four lots which are to be processed at Forstmann Co. in order that a comparison may be made between medium and domestic wools with the same types of wool obtained from New Zealand and Australia.

Dr. Harold P. Lundgren of the Western Regional Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Albany, Calif., described the results of some recent studies conducted by that department on a new alcohol process for wool scouring. This process appears to have considerable promise of commercial application to the large batch scouring of wool.

Universal Cotton Standards Conference Ends

A total of 1,055 key boxes of the 1946 universal cotton standards were examined and approved by delegates attending the ninth Universal Cotton Standards International Conference held in Washington early this month, the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. The conference, the first since 1946, was attended by delegates from ten European and Asiatic trade organizations and over 30 American organizations. In addition to the action on 1946 cotton standards, the conference considered various other subjects relating to the standardization of cotton.

Special attention was given by the conference to a recommendation calling for the establishment of physical standards for spotted and gray cotton. This recommendation, which was offered by the European delegation because of expressed difficulties experienced by arbitration and appeal committees in arriving at a satisfactory interpretation of allowances, reads as follows: "In view of the considerable quantities of spotted and gray cotton now being shipped to Europe, and the wide differences ruling for such cottons, this (European) committee requests that action should be taken to prepare physical standards representing the present descriptive standards for all grades of spotted and gray cotton." It was agreed that the United States Department of Agriculture would make a survey of next year's cotton crop and other pertinent information to determine the feasibility of carrying out this recommendation.

Other recommendations included proposals (1) to eliminate the standard for middling fair and to discontinue strict good midding as a physical standard and make it descriptive; and (2) to exclude cotton from irrigated bales in any set of standards representing American upland cotton, and to establish separate physical standards for irrigated cotton in grades good middling, strict middling and middling.

Avisco Develops Recording Yarn Tensiometer

The mechanical development branch of the textile research department of American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa., has announced development of an instrument, which mills may assemble themselves, for the simultaneous measuring and recording of yarn tension. The device has been used in the course of regular operations at the laboratory in twisting, cake and cone winding, spooling, warping, quilling and tricot knitting. Avisco officials state it also can be applied to yarn tension measurements on slashers and looms, adapted for spinning frames and for some fabric processing machinery.

Called a recording strain gauge tensiometer, it is composed of standard equipment which is combined into a single machine. Although such equipment may now be obtained from a number of manufacturers, officials explain that any recording strain gauge will comprise four essential parts: (1) a yarn guiding mechanism attached to (2) a strain gauge which converts a variable yarn electrical signal that is fed through (3) an amplifier to (4) a recording meter.

Committee To Work On Cotton Quality

Formation of a committee to work toward all problems affecting the quality of cotton—including mechanical harvesting, ginning, and spinning practices—was asked for in a recommendation of a group of cotton producers, ginners, spinners and shippers which met in Memphis April 21. First objective of the proposed committee, the group voted, would be to arrange a large-scale controlled commercial test to determine the effect of various cotton ginning practices on cotton qualities. Work of the committee would be coordinated through the Cotton Council.

The National Cotton Ginners Association, American Cotton Shippers Association, and American Cotton Manufacturers Institute had representatives at the meeting which was arranged by the National Cotton Council for the purpose of discussing the effect of modern gin machinery on the spinning qualities of cotton. Representatives of the U.S. D.A. cotton ginning laboratory, the U.S.D.A. fiber testing laboratory and regional ginning specialists and cotton breeders attended the session. Spinners at the meeting said cotton qualities are deteriorating because of ginning practices and exhibited finished goods spun and woven or knitted from cottons ginned on old and new type gins.

Workers from the cotton ginning laboratories explained that modern gin machinery, properly operated, does not damage cotton but that excessive speed, overfeeding and too much heat injure cotton qualities. Equipment, such as lint cleaners—added to gins to remove excessive trash due to rough harvesting practices—does not injure cotton lint if it is operated right, ginners contended. They explained that ginner organizations and other agencies are conducting edu-

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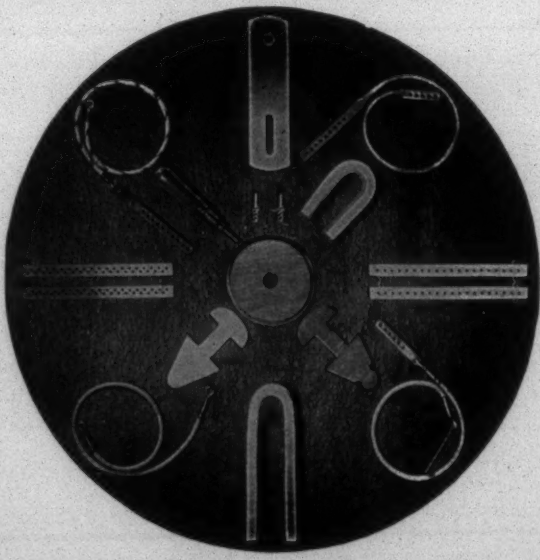

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cational programs to bring about more efficient operation of gin machinery. The group agreed that thorough commercial tests, controlled from the field to the final mill process, would be the best means of finding out just where damage to cotton occurs.

Orlon Fabrics Shown By Burlington

Fabrics possessing qualities and characteristics never before achieved in textiles, which show promise of revolutionizing many sections of the men's and women's apparel trades as well as the home decorating and industrial fields, were introduced in New York City April 25. Burlington Mills Corp., the largest producer of fabrics made from man-made yarns and fibers, showed for the first time a wide variety of fabrics and products for numerous end-uses made from Du Pont's new orlon acrylic fiber, a high-strength yarn manufactured from polyacrylonitrile. Du Pont Co. has been doing research on the new fiber for the past several years, and will place it in commercial production the latter part of this year.

Robert L. Huffines, Jr., Burlington's merchandising head, in opening to the press a colorful presentation of fabrics and garments made of orlon alone as well as combined with other fibers, said that "this new man-made fiber is one of the most significant textile developments in the past ten years, because it possesses such highlighting characteristics as washability, quick drying, wrinkle resistance, strength, resistance to sunlight and atmospheric gases, and an entirely new hand." The research and development work done by Burlington on experimental qualities of orlon yarn point to an exciting future, for it can be used in many phases of the apparel, home decorating, and industrial fields, Mr. Huffines said. "It will supplement existing man-made fibers and yarns, and expand the already growing market for fabrics made of such yarns and fibers. It probably will find its biggest use in fields now largely dominated by natural fiber fabrics."

Foundation Gives $275,000 To T.R.I.

Directors of the Textile Foundation, at their annual meeting April 19 in Washington, D. C., adopted resolutions (1) appropriating the sum of not less than $275,000 to the Textile Research Institute, Inc., for specified research to be paid at such times and under such terms and conditions as shall be agreed to between the officers of the Textile Research Institute and the chairman and treasurer of the Textile Foundation, (2) that as soon as practicable in the year 1950 the chairman, treasurer and secretary take steps to bring about the formal termination of the Textile Foundation, and (3) that the offer of the foundation's advisory committee for scientific research to serve the Textile Research Institute in an advisory capacity in order to see that the research ideals and objectives of the foundation are advanced be accepted with deep appreciation.

At a luncheon ceremony, Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman of the Textile Foundation, formalized the action, which was acknowledged by A. G. Ashcroft, president of the institute. Mr. Hobbs declared that the advisory committee for scientific research of the Textile Foundation had passed the above resolution and that the foundation's other distinguished scientific advisors, Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. Karl T. Compton, director of the Corp. of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. R. E. Doherty, president of Carnegie Institute of Technology; Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the National Bureau of Standards; Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, former director of the National Bureau of Standards; and Dean Hugh S. Taylor of Princeton University have enthusiastically endorsed this action.

New Cleaning Device For Cotton

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announces that the Batelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, acting as a contractor for the department under the authority of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, has developed a new device and process for removing trash and other foreign matter from seed cotton. The inventor, Dr. David G. Black of the institute staff, has assigned his patent rights to the department, which is now making application for a patent covering the device.

The device consists of two concentric cylinders (one within the other). The cotton to be cleaned passes through the annular or ring-shaped space between the cylinders. In the cleaning operation, air from a number of small pressure jets entering through the outside cylinder blasts any foreign material from the locks of cotton, which are held by their own inertia, until they begin to whirl. This process is repeated again and again. The dislodged trash is then skimmed off through the offset slot openings or skimmer lips.

This research was undertaken because of the increased trash content of seed cotton resulting from mechanical harvesting. This has complicated the ginning process and has been a major handicap to increased use of mechanical pickers. The practical application of the new process will be an important step toward solving the trash removal problem. The U. S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., will have responsibility for translating these new principles into effective use when the principles and related factors of design have been completed and fully verified by the Batelle Memorial Institute.

Textile History To Be Published

Fifty years of progress will be presented in *Textiles On The March*, an educational history to be published in November. This history, comprising many stories of individual company histories in the textile industry, is being sponsored by prominent textile trade association executives on behalf of the Textile Research Institute, Inc., it was announced recently by A. G. Ashcroft, institute president and director of research and development for Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co.

Floyd W. Jefferson, president of Iselin-Jefferson Co., cotton goods merchants of New York, has accepted chairmanship of the sponsoring group which consists of the following: W. Ray Bell, president, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York; Irene Blunt, secretary, National Federation of Textiles; Roy Cheney, president, Underwear Institute; Earl Constantine, president, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers; W. P. Fickett, president, Textile Fabrics Association; Russell T. Fisher, president, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; James L. Fri, president, Upholstery and Drapery Fabric Manufacturers Association; Robert Jackson, executive vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; Alice C. Moore, president, National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics; Matthew O'Brien, secretary, Rayon Yarn Producers; and M. A. Watson, president, Carpet Institute, Inc.

The Textile Research Institute, Inc., is inviting all textile firms in the United States inclusive of all segments of the industry to participate by each telling the part their company has contributed to the progress made by the industry during the first half of the current century. Mr. Ashcroft in announcing the publication of *Textiles On The March* said several hundred leading textile firms were expected to avail themselves of this opportunity to tell the story of their progress to the American public. Both older and newer companies have an equally interesting story to tell about how they began, pioneered new fields, opened up new opportunities, brought new products and services to millions of Americans.

The plan for the publication, *Textiles On The March*, was developed by the institute's 21st annual meeting committee of which Ephraim Freedman, director of Macy's bureau of standards, is chairman. Final plans for the publication have been completed and D. B. MacMaster has resigned as institute secretary to direct the promotion and its publication.

Cotton Mechanization Conference Slated

The fourth annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference will be held at Greenville and Stonewall, Miss., July 13-15. Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Greenville in Greenville. All of the first day's sessions will take place in Greenville. On the second day of the meeting field demonstrations and tours will take place at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, located about five miles east of Greenville.

Edgar L. Schlesinger, of United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., New York City, told a senior class seminar at Philadelphia Textile Institute recently that graduates should enter the converting field by first doing clerical work. Then graduates should learn how to check returned goods for finished quality, shrinkage and color match. Graduates also should learn how to route gray goods through to the finishing process. Training in textile schools is good background for careers in the converting industry, he told 60 students and members of the faculty.

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March Cotton Cloth Exports Summarized

United States exports of cotton cloth in March totaled 49,266,000 square yards, an increase of 14,296,000 yards over the February exports, but 44,259,000 yards less than foreign shipments made in March of 1949, the Office of International Trade, U. S. Department of Commerce, has reported. Total U. S. exports of cotton cloth for the first three months of 1950 amounted to 120,740,000 square yards, or a decline of 57.5 per cent below exports made during the corresponding period in 1949, an analysis of Bureau of the Census statistics indicates.

Increased exports in March over those made in February resulted principally from larger shipments to Canada, Cuba, the Philippine Republic, and Indonesia. Sizeable increases in exports during the first quarter of this year, as compared with shipments during the same period in 1949, occurred only in shipments to Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Haiti. Exports to most all other countries dropped during the first quarter of this year, with particularly heavy losses shown for Iran, Canada, the Philippine Republic, Indonesia, Thailand, and British Malaya. Combined exports to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Ethiopa, and Pakistan, amounted to only 69,000 yards for the first quarter of this year, as compared with 28,000,000 yards for the same period in 1949.

Carded Cotton Sales Yarn Output Down

Statistics released by the Carded Yarn Association recently provide evidence that individual carded cotton sales yarn spinners have found it expedient to co-ordinate their production with major fluctuations in the demand for their products, an analysis of comparative figures by the Textile Information Service discloses.

Latest compilation of the Carded Yarn Association for the week ended April 29 included reports from about 87 per cent of the association's membership covering 1.4 million operating spindles. Comparison was made with a similar compilation for the week ended Feb. 18 and afforded a representative indication of the most recent trend in this important segment of the textile industry, the information service reports.

Clearly defining the trend was the fact that the weekly production rate, as evidenced by the association's figure, had dropped 14.2 per cent in the ten-week period from Feb. 18 to April 29. A comparison of unfilled orders on the books showed the drop in production paralleled a tightening in the spinners' "sold-ahead" position that occurred during the same period.

Backlog of unfilled orders on April 29 was equal to 6.67 weeks' production and amounted to 4.81 times the actual stocks of yarn in inventories on that date. This compares with Feb. 18 unfilled orders equal to eight weeks' produc-

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tion and amounting to 11.11 times the stocks on hand. Unfilled orders for the week ended April 29, 1950, the service noted, were 132 per cent greater on an actual poundage basis than the backlog of unfilled orders on the books on April 30 last year. For the comparable week in 1949 unfilled orders were equal to 4.16 weeks' production and were only 1.87 times the stocks on hand at end of April a year ago.

Stocks in inventories, of all types of yarns, for the ten-week period increased from 72.2 per cent of one week's output to 140.4 per cent of a single week's production. Stocks of yarn in inventories for the week ended April 30 last year were equal to 2.22 weeks' production at the then prevailing rate.

Comparative figures for the two weeks also revealed a substantial improvement in the indicated ratio of sales to production while weekly shipments of reporting association members continued in good balance with the production that included yarn being made for future delivery against unfilled orders, the Textile Information Service reported. Indicated ratio of shipments to production rose to 98.4 per cent as compared with a 95.1 per cent ratio which prevailed ten weeks previously.

Comparative production figures analyzed by the information service also reflected the variance in demand for different types of yarn that occurs periodically and accentuates the need for resilience of productive facilities as an important responsibility of sales yarn producers. Of the total production for the week ended April 29, 27.9 per cent consisted of knitting yarn, 53.1 per cent weaving yarn, and 19.0 per cent all others. Comparative figures for the week ended Feb. 18 were 31.7 per cent, 50.8 per cent, and 17.5 per cent, respectively.

A slight improvement in demand, particularly from the knitting trade, was evident in the first weeks of May, the information service reported. With supplies in users' hands reportedly at low level and spinners' inventories equal to only a little more than one week's production, concern is felt in some quarters that volume replenishment of depleted stocks to meet immediate consumer requirements could find supplies of particular types limited, especially where production facilities had been shifted.

The National Cotton Council will hold its 13th annual meeting at the Hotel Buena Vista in Biloxi, Miss., Jan. 22-24, 1951, Harold A. Young, council president, has announced. The meeting, which annually attracts more than 1,000 leaders of the cotton and allied industries, will be preceded by two full days of committee sessions, the council leader said.

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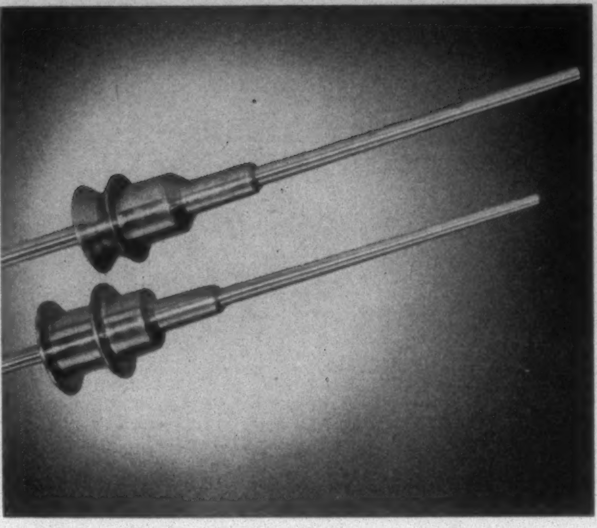

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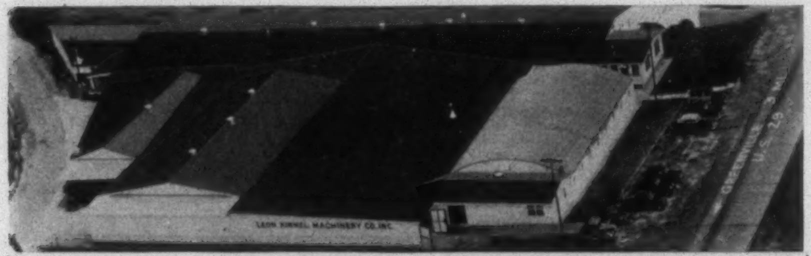

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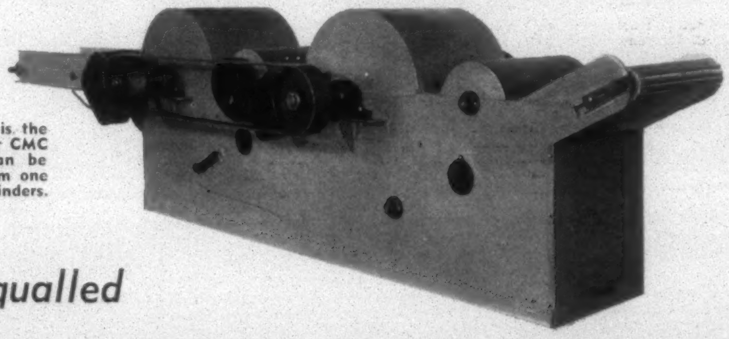

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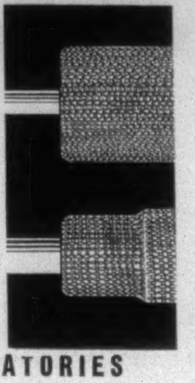

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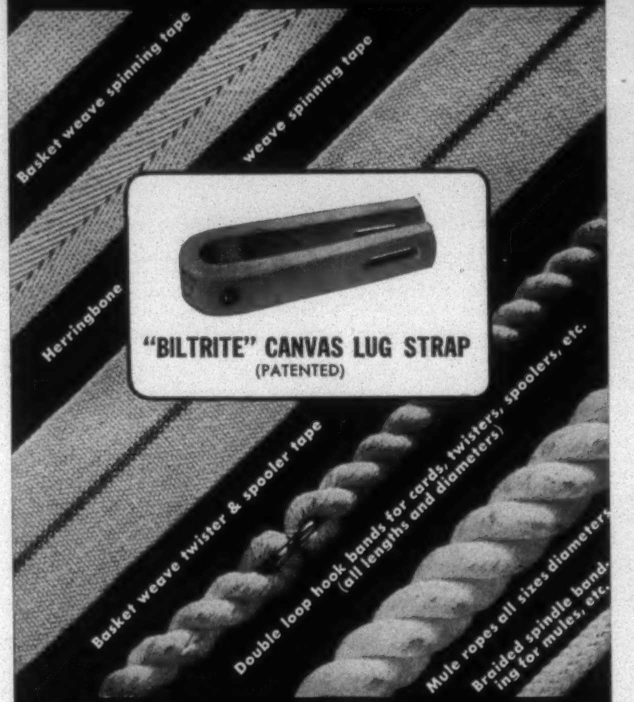
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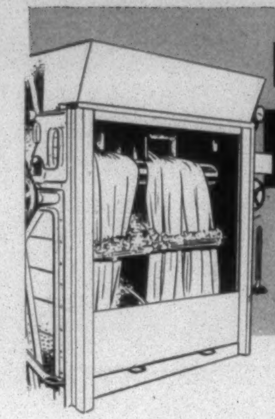

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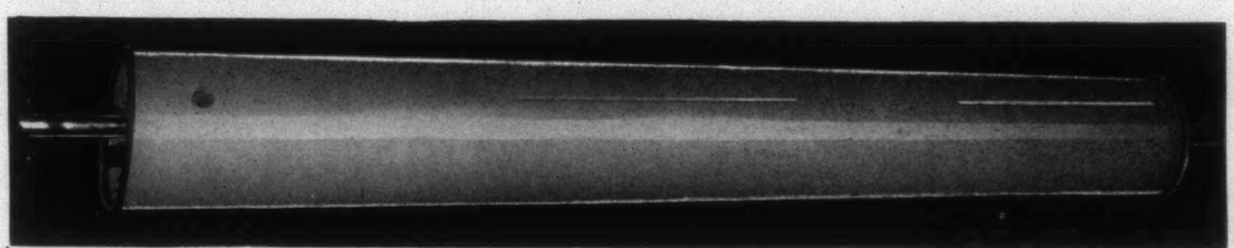

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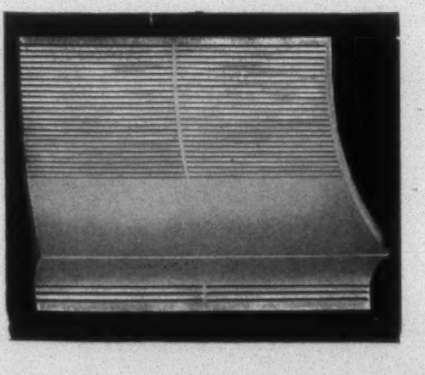

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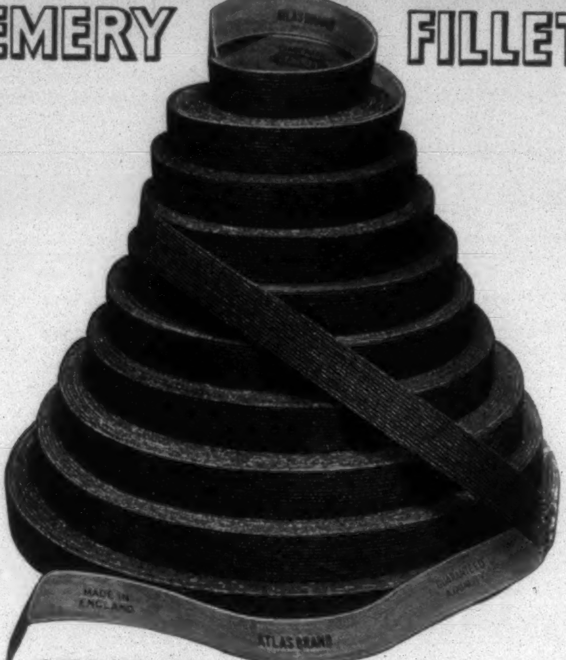

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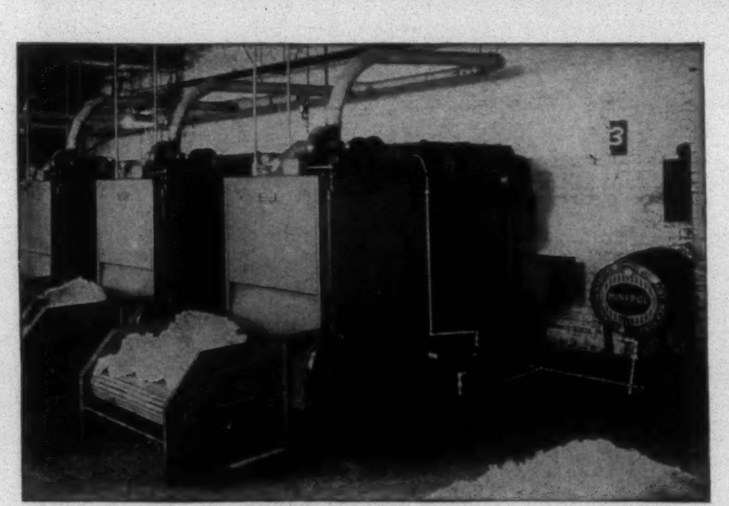

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Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED –

PERSONALS

E. A. Terrell, Sr., president of Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., was scheduled to embark May 28 with Mrs. Terrell from New York City on the Moore - McCormack liner *Uruguay* for South America. While on the tour he will call on a number of the firm's customers in Latin America. The Terrells are expected to return to Charlotte in July.

Oliver Bennett has been appointed technical sales representative to the textile wet processing industry of Georgia and Alabama by Quaker Chemical Products Corp. of Conshohocken, Pa. Mr. Bennett has for many years been associated with the wet finishing phases of the textile industry in the South.

A. E. Campbell has been appointed sales manager of Clapp Instrument Co. of Webster, Mass. Mr. Campbell has long been associated with the instrument industry as a sales executive and is widely known for his substantial contribution in that field.

Ernest Lacey, for 22 years connected with the Trion, Ga., plant of Riegel Textile Corp., has joined Russell Mfg. Co. of Alexander City, Ala., as overseer of napping.

J. Spencer Love, founder and present chairman of the board of Burlington Mills Corp., will be installed as a vice-president of the Harvard Alumni Association at commencement day exercises in Cambridge, Mass., June 22. Elected by the Alumni Association board of directors, Mr. Love will take office for a one-year term along with three other newly-elected officers. A graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1917, Mr. Love later studied at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration for one year. His father, the late James Lee Love, was for 19 years a member of the faculty of Harvard, serving as professor of mathematics in both the Lawrence Scientific School and the Summer school and as a member of the governing boards of the two schools.

Gerard P. Weishaar has been named Eastern regional manager for American Pulley Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Weishaar will have direct charge of district managers and representatives in the New England, Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Charlotte and Atlanta territories.

W. Aldine Thomason, Jr., assistant professor in the yarn manufacturing department of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, is joining *Textile World* as its Southern editor in the Carolinas, succeeding C. Mallard Bowden. Mr. Thomason, a 1941 graduate of the school, will establish his headquarters in Charlotte some time this Summer.

Donald Comer, chairman of the board of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., recently was re-elected as chairman of the board of Coosa River Newsprint Co.

Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., of University, Miss., has been appointed to the post of director of economic research of the National Cotton Council effective July 1. A former council program division director, Dr. Horne has been affiliated with the University of Mississippi since 1947, first as chairman of the department of economics at the university and for the past year as dean of the school of commerce and business administration. Prior to his university affiliation, Dr. Horne was director of utilization research for the Cotton Council in Washington. Earlier he had served as economist on the council staff.

Curtis L. Laughlin and Russell A. McCoy, Jr., of the Greensboro, N. C., office of C. M. Guest & Sons, and Charles W. Jones of the Anderson, S. C., office, have been elected vice-presidents of the construction company.

Election of three new vice-presidents of American Enka Corp. was announced May 19. Gaylord Davis has been named vice-president in charge of finance; Dr. Martin Wadewitz, technical vice-president; and Henry H. Anning, vice-president in charge of sales. Claiborn McD. Carr has retired as commercial vice-president and has been elected a director and member of the executive committee. Mr. Carr has been commercial vice-president of the company since its organization in 1928. He established the New York office in the following year. Mr. Davis has been associated in a legal capacity with the company since its formation and has been treasurer, secretary and general counsel since 1946. He will continue to hold the posts of treasurer and general counsel. He was formerly a member of the law firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. Dr. Wadewitz became technical director of the American Enka last year after serving as technical head and plant man-

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DAMAGED PAGE(S)

BEFORE CLOSING DOWN

ager of North American Rayon Corp. Mr. Anning, who was advanced to vice-president in charge of sales, has been sales manager of the company since 1930.

MILL NEWS

ANDERSON, S. C.—Orr Mills celebrated its 50th anniversary May 24 with colorful open house ceremonies attended by about 5,000 persons. James F. Byrnes, former secretary of state, spoke and saluted a number of men and women of half century service among the employees. They received certificates of honor. The mill was founded by James L. Orr, one-time ambassador to Russia.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The Lynchburg Division of Consolidated Textile Corp. recently was presented with a certificate commending the company and its employees for their active interest in the state-wide safety program sponsored by the State Department of Labor and Industry. During March the Lynchburg Division broke all monthly records by working 205,290 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

NARROWS, VA.—The Celanese Corp. of America plant here chalked up 4,000,000 consecutive man-hours of work without a lost-time accident as of May 2. This was disclosed at a dinner meeting in the plant May 19 when representatives of the state government, business and industry lauded the company for one of the outstanding safety records in the country. A certificate of achievement for reaching the 4,000,000 man-hours goal was presented to the plant by the American Motorists Insurance Co. The record was established for the period Sept. 10, 1949, to May 2, last, and is still in force. This was only one of the honors heaped upon the Celanese Corp. of America plant at the affair. The National Safety Council granted it the Distinguished Service to Safety Award, the highest honor this organization can bestow for a singular safety record. A third citation came from the Commonwealth of Virginia with E. M. Boggs, Commissioner of Labor, commending the Celanese plant for its excellent over-all safety performance.

SYLACAUGA, ALA. — The story of Alabama's Avondale Mills and Avondale's working policy of "Partnership With People" is now being told to businessmen across the country, in a magazine article describing the Avondale philosophy as being "right up every executive's alley." The article appears in the current month's issue of *Modern Industry*. The magazine, which goes to executives in all fields of industry, shows how Avondale's progressive program in human relations pays off, not only in better living for all Avondale's people, but also in better production and other business advantages. *I Want to Make the Company Us*, title of the 2,000-word article, summarizes the goals set for the program by Donald Comer, Avondale Mills' chairman of the board. Citing Mr. Comer's belief that "management and labor working together, can successfully solve the common problems of living."

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CARLTON HILL, NEW JERSEY

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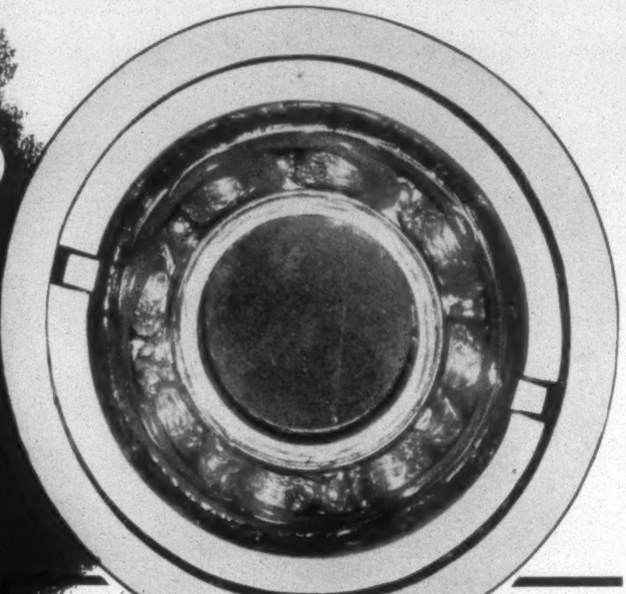
High-speed camera tells why...

BEARINGS LAST LONGER



Anti-friction bearing stopped in motion by high-speed photography. At the instant this picture was taken, bearing was revolving at 3750 rpm, and the grease temperature was above 250° F. Note how *Texaco Regal Starfak* completely floods the retainer and moving parts. You can get this same *full* protection for all your anti-friction bearings by using *Texaco Regal Starfak.*

when you use
TEXACO REGAL STARFAK

Grease-lubricated ball and roller bearings in all types of high-speed machines run better, last longer, and cost a lot less for maintenance when lubricated with *Texaco Regal Starfak.* This premium-quality lubricant stays in the bearings and gives full protection as the picture above demonstrates.

Texaco Regal Starfak is especially designed to resist oxidation, gum formation, separation and leakage. It is not affected by seasonal temperature changes, and assures freedom from "drag" in starting and running. In addition, *Texaco Regal Starfak* lasts longer than ordinary greases so that fewer applications are necessary.

Let a Texaco Lubrication Engineer help you reduce your bearing maintenance costs and step up the efficiency of *all* your machines. Just call the nearest of the more than 2,000 Texaco Wholesale Distributing Plants in the 48 States, or write The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

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